Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

The FARM-POULTRY
Semi Monthly

VOL. 18. BOSTON, MASS., NOVEMBER 15, 1907. No. 22.

Co-operative Poultry Marketing in Denmark

By W. A. KOCK, of Copenhagen, Adviser to the Danish Society for Profitable Poultry Culture.

Historical.—With regard to poultry breeding and rearing in ancient times in Denmark, there is not much to tell. The religious houses in different parts at first were the leaders, and later history tells that the interest reached court and king. By turning over the leaves of old reports, books, poultry and agricultural journals, it appears that poultry breeding and egg production by the middle of the nineteenth century occupied a very modest position in regard to agriculture. Frequently war was declared against the poultry in field as well as gardens and forests. Farmers regarded poultry as beneath their dignity, and the work was generally left to the women. On farms there were only few hens to be seen, and these were very small and by inbreeding had fast degenerated. The same was true with regard to eggs, which commanded small prices. The care and management were extremely bad, and the fowls often chose their own nests, and some fine morning a hen brought forward her chickens. In process of time the country people got a better idea, and poultry keeping was regarded with different eyes.

The improvement was at first due to England. By visits to Britain young Danish gardeners and farmers became interested in the breeding and management of poultry, and when returning to their country they transplanted the ideas thus learnt to Denmark. On some farms were erected large and beautiful fowl houses of an expensive type, inhabited by the gigantic and curious Cochins. Some Polish fowls were also imported, but in the course of half a score of years the interest in "fancy breeding" died out, for the movement had destroyed rather than improved the common Dansk, or barndoor fowl.

From Germany, where we formerly had connections for export of agricultural produce, we received the Leghorn and Minorca fowls, breeds much more suitable for the purpose in view, as they were remarkably good layers of large eggs, and they could bear the severe climate. The first Leghorns were imported about thirty-two years ago or more, direct from Italy, and were sent to a countryman in the Isle of Fumen. It is of interest to know that the first Buff Leghorns exhibited in London were obtained from Mr. J. Pedersen Bjargaard in Denmark.

From manor seats and landed proprieties the interest now reached the small farmers, cottagers and other small agriculturalists, and among the last (holding from three to ten acres of land) were found the greatest number of fowls in proportion to the area occupied. During the last thirty-five years much has been done from time to time. Remarkable developments and successful efforts have taken place in our country, so that poultry breeding has certainly shown the greatest development among domestic animals.

Poultry Breeding.—The rural population now understand the necessity of building poultry houses and providing accommodation suitable to the purpose, and feed as well as possible. They know the importance of having light and well ventilated roosting places and scratching sheds, and if possible, special laying compartments, if they wish to secure a good result. The soil is good, the winters are often severe with much snow, but the summer is not as a rule warm. It is interesting to learn that orchards are more and more laid out as runs for the poultry, and especially the young chickens. In some places the conditions allow poultry breeders to make use of portable houses and rotation of crops, but commonly the poultry houses are to be found in the permanent farm buildings. In a few places by the sea coast (especially on Samso and by Refras) some small farmers have their poultry yards where the hens can pick up animal food. To prevent the eggs having a disagreeable taste the hens are supplied in the afternoon with corn. Where the land is arable the hens in summer time are kept in enclosures on a limited area.

Breeds.—Though the pure breeds year by year increase in number we have still many mongrels and crossbreeds. Of pure breeds we have found that Brown and White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Plymouth Rocks; Gold, Silver, Laced and White Wyandottes, and Orpingtons, are most suitable for the purpose. Especially during the last two years great efforts have been made to improve the breeds. I think the Brown Leghorns are kept to the largest extent. The majority of other races are represented, but not commonly met with. From olden days, mostly in the north parts of Jutland, are at present in existence one invariable country race called the Danish "country hens." This is a fowl of medium size with unfeathered legs, a small single comb, and of a brown color. They have an elegant shape, and are said to be very hardy. The eggs are white in color, and are laid in spring and summer; the average weight is a little more than two Danish pounds a score. With regard to the number of hens, the big farms commonly keep from 75 to 150, and the cottagers from 10 to 75.

A Beautiful White Wyandotte.

Large Poultry Farms.—In different parts of the country large poultry farms are to be met with, the greatest being on Jutland, where are kept about 2,000 hens for laying. Here the poultry farm is laid out in a young forest, and the houses are placed on the fields. At Kattingework, four miles from the town of Rosskilde, is also to be found a large poultry farm in connection with a fruit plantation with an area of 20 acres of land; but also in other parts of the country are large poultry establishments, usually connected with the country seats. These do not as a rule prosper in our country, as labor, rent, corn, etc., are too expensive, and the fowls do not lay well.

Production of Good Layers.—During the past few years there has arisen a growing desire to ascertain the number of eggs produced by each hen, in order to breed from the best layers and secure strains of good economical value. Trap nests are used mostly for this purpose. By this plan we have found it is possible in time not only to know the produce of individual hens, but the father and mother of a cock, and even more than this, so that the book of genealogy becomes an important item of the poultry keeper's requisites. In this connection it may be stated that another practical plan is adopted by the Danish Farmers' Co-operative Egg Export Association. Prizes are given by the society to the best poultry keepers in different parts of the country. The committee of judges demand that the account must show a profit, and that the establishment be in good condition. Trap nests must be in vogue, and the chickens from the best hens be toe marked. Every year a report is published, as also from the breeding centers.

Farmers and cottagers have not hitherto shown much interest in the fattening of poultry or the breeding of winter chickens, but have chiefly gone in for egg production. In the course of the last few years a new movement has arisen seeking to establish fattening establishments in different parts of the country. Now the Danish Farmers' Co-operative Egg Export Association have five establishments in different places. In this connection it may be stated that caponizing formerly was carried out by women who traveled in different parts of the country. A few of the co-operative bacon factories have made experiments, and there are one or two private establishments. The system adopted is that met with elsewhere. On the other hand, the fattening of ducks, geese, and turkeys has been known for a long period. At some country seats a few capons are produced, but caponizing is not common in our country.

Other Branches.—In different parts of the country, especially on the small islands and by the sea, the breeding of geese is still employed to a great extent, and appears to have been carried out for generations by small farmers, and by fishermen's wives, who breed the goslings. The stock birds are kept and fed in turn, and are to be found in the pool of water in the village, in a pond, or in the sea. The children take charge of the birds. When the goslings have reached eight weeks old the country residents buy a lot of them, and pay, generally, about 2½ to 3 kroner each; only a few of these small holders keep the goslings to harvest, when they sell for about 5 kroner each. Duck breeding is only adopted in a few places to a large extent, on which rearing and fattening take place when the fast growing ducklings are ten to twelve weeks old. On these places the feeding is practically as cheap as possible. The majority

*Paper read at the British National Poultry Conference at Reading, England.

of peasants have a few ducks. With regard to the breeding of turkeys, generally speaking it is mostly the large farmers who are going in for this business, where rearing takes place in the pheasantry or the young woods. Fattening is carried out in a natural manner. On many of the small farms turkey hens are used as breeders. The increase in turkey breeding was 11.6 per cent, mostly on the islands. The farmers on Bornholm, a very hilly island, breed a lot of turkeys. The common turkey is found in different colors. Of pure breeds the American bronze colored turkey is seen all over the country. A few turkeys are now being shipped to London markets at Christmas.

Artificial Hatching and Breeding.—Formerly incubators and artificial brooders were not used very much. I think the cause must partly be searched for in that we have not as many large poultry farms as in other countries. During the last few years there seems to be more and more interest taken in the question of incubators. Winter brooder houses are only built and used on a few places.

Poultry Societies.—The movement which has had a great influence on the advancement of poultry breeding in Denmark was the foundation of special "poultry societies." In the year 1878 the first was founded, and now we have three poultry societies which comprehend the whole country, and from which the distribution of eggs and fowls of improved breeds takes place. Each society has one adviser in poultry breeding who is constantly traveling in different parts of the country delivering lectures and giving practical advice. The different societies have their own journal, (the editor of one of them, namely, *The Poultry Yard*, is J. Pedersen Bjargaard), which reach the members twice each month. Members are obliged to pay a yearly subscription, according to circumstances, of 1 to 2 kroner inclusive of the journal. Of other practical steps it may be mentioned that these societies have established breeding centers for [illegible] breeds. They arrange poultry shows, dead and live, set out prize questions which are important for poultry breeders, and give prizes for photos of [illegible] g the last few years the societies have appointed a committee which is now at work on a Danish poultry standard of perfection, and have prevailed on Jr. Pedersen Bjargaard to become president. It may be perhaps of some interest to know that the first [illegible] was held at Aarhus (Jutland) in the year 1879 and now poultry are represented at most cattle shows. In 1887 the first Danish poultry paper was published, and in 1888 the first census of poultry took place. Then the societies arranged that eggs should be sold by weight instead of in scores, and in 1897 the government railways agreed that eggs could be sent as perishable goods. In the year 1891 two of the poultry societies unitedly amalgamated under the name of the "Danish Fowl Improvement Society," and in the year 1897 the third society was founded, namely, the "Society for Profitable Poultry Culture," which now has 2,900 members. The two other societies which now have existed for twenty-five years are called the "Society for Poultry Breeding in Denmark," with 3,220 members, and the "Society for the Advancement of the Poultry Breeding in Denmark," with 2,000 members. In the last year all three societies have joined in respect to arrangements for poultry shows. The poultry societies receive an annual grant from the government. Last year the total amount was 11,234 kroner.

Marketing.—Observations have shown that the egg business was by the middle of the nineteenth century only in its infancy. Our peasants drove to the market with their eggs and poultry, or sold them at home to itinerant poultry dealers who often paid for them with groceries, etc. The export of eggs was practically nothing at all, except that now and again a ship captain would take a few cases with him to Norway. The prices obtained were small, only 2 ore* each in summer, and 10 ore each in winter. At that period, as connections were difficult, and it often took a long time to collect the eggs, they were generally stale when marketed. The grading and packing were also extremely bad.

In the year 1865 we began to export eggs to England, which is now the principal market for the Danish egg trade. The supplies are practically all sold in the northern and midland counties of England, as comparatively few find a sale in London. As the trade has developed, Danish eggs have become better in quality, and now they take the next place to Canadian, which arrive only in the winter, and in small quantities. On the English markets last year the average price was 8s. to 10s. 9d. per great hundred. The Danish government maintains a commissioner in London, Mr. Harald Faber, who has always shown a great interest in the egg trade, and whose business is to promote it and to point out methods by which it can be developed and improved.

Co-operative dairying has made the Danish creameries well known, and the success attained in that business led to a proposal to collect eggs from farmers and cottagers. In the year 1894, this question was brought forward by Fr. Moller, of the village of Lindet by Vejle, who was the first to stimulate interest in the project. On his initiation, the Agricultural Society of Vejle suggested the foundation of local egg societies in different parts of the country. A central society of federation was formed, of which Mr. Moller was made manager, and it adopted the name of "The Danish Farmers' Co-operative Egg Export Association," which has now the greatest position in the country. Its headquarters are in Copenhagen, and packing stations have been established in that city, at Ringsted, Nykobing-Falster, Nexo, Rudkobing, Odense, Aalborg, Aarhus, Vejle, and Esbjerg. The last named is the chief port of shipment. In connection with the federation are about five hundred of the smaller egg societies, or circles, with about 40,000 members. The smallest of these local societies consists of ten members. Each member pays 50 ore on admission, which goes to the central federation, and one ore for each hen kept by him to the local society. Each of the latter employs its own collector, who generally drives to the farms to collect the eggs, and the rounds are so arranged that they are not more than four days old when received. Before delivery they are stamped on the broad end with numbers of society and member. This stamp is supplied for 25 ore. The regulations provide that every member must only deliver eggs laid by his own hens; he must gather the eggs every day, and in hot weather at least twice a day; that they shall be protected against rain, sunshine, and frost; and that only china eggs shall remain in the nests. All eggs are purchased by weight, and each member undertakes to deliver all his eggs to the local society, except those used for hatching and in his own household. It is insisted that they shall be absolutely new laid and clean, as the principal object of the federation is to deliver to the English market produce as good as possible. The collector pays for the eggs, entering in the member's book weight, price, and amount. The price to be paid is issued by the federation each week. It may be mentioned that the local societies have representatives who attend the yearly meeting of the federation.

When the eggs are brought into the depot they are placed in a case holding about four long hundreds (480), provided with cardboard sections, and forwarded to the nearest packing station. All expenses of collection are borne by the local society, and, as a rule, collectors receive one to two ore an egg, but he has to bear the loss of breakages. The cost of carriage to the packing station is paid by the federation. On arrival at the latter the weights are taken with and without the cases, and the societies receive payment according. Here takes place the sorting and grading. The graders are wooden frames holding ten dozen, and so skillful are the operators that by the eye they are able rapidly to sort them into the different sizes, which usually run from 13 to 18 pounds per 120, but when so divided they are again weighed as a check. Next they are examined by light, usually electric, by which means all stale and bad eggs can be seen and removed. When this has been done they are stamped with the trade mark of the federation, consisting of the word, "co-operative," encircled with horns, and packed in wooden boxes holding twelve great hundreds (1440) in four layers, with straw or wood wool between each layer, and straw at bottom and top. This work is generally done by women. Before the cases are shipped to England they are branded with the weight and the number of eggs. Stringent bylaws are adopted by all the local societies, practically the same all over the country. In case a member delivers stale eggs he can be detected by the number. On the first offense he is fined 5 kroner, and on the second offense 10 kroner, of which the society receives half. The profits made by the federation are distributed among the members through the associated societies. In 1906 the total transaction of the Danish Farmers' Co-operative Egg Export Association amounted to 4,000,000 kroner (£225,000). Some of the bacon factories have established egg packing stations in different parts of the country, and a large number of eggs are exported by private merchants. Nearly 25% of the eggs exported are sent pickled or preserved, for which purpose large tanks of cement are constructed, each holding 70,000 eggs. Pickling takes place chiefly in the month of April, and both lime water and water glass are employed. These are usually shipped from October to December.

In all we have about 800 local egg and poultry societies in Denmark, and the largest number of members are found in Ribe county, where 49.7% of the fowl are kept by such members, and the smallest in Ringkobing county, where the percentage is only 10. The greatest number of hens is found in Odense county. The smallest sale of eggs is in Viborg county, and the largest in Presto county. It is of interest to know that in 1906 Denmark was the second largest source of foreign egg supply to England. The total value of Danish eggs exported in 1906 was 25,500,000 kroner (£1,434,375), or 20.25% of the total imports into the United kingdom. Of our total exports 99% are sent to England. Of late years there has been a decided increase in the eggs produced, and also in the proportion of those with tinted shells.

In Copenhagen is a special poultry market, held in the "Old Market Place," but as it is not covered in, the produce is exposed to rain and dust. In some of the country towns formerly there were yearly markets held in the autumn, but now these take place once a week in connection with the sale of other agricultural produce. As a rule, old hens are chiefly sold in these places, and the methods of killing and plucking are often very primitive. In summer many young chickens, six to seven weeks old, are sold in a lean condition. At one period farmers sold the pullets, tempted by better prices, but this unbusinesslike system is not now so common. Chickens realize from 75 ore to 1 krone 25 ore each, and old hens 1 to 2¼ krone. The best qualities of poultry are seen in the dealers' shops in the towns. These men also import winter Hamburgh chickens, foreign ducks, and fat French and Belgian fowls at certain seasons of the year. From Russia we receive frozen poultry, which are sold at cheap prices. The export of poultry in 1906 amounted in value to 3,000 kroner, while we imported to the extent of 12,000 kroner. The blood obtained at the great cattle slaughter houses is used to make poultry food, and also the bones from pigs.

In order to show the development which has taken place in connection with the poultry industry of Denmark, the following figures are taken from the governmental returns:—

NUMBER OF POULTRY IN DENMARK.

Year of counting.	Poultry.	Turkeys.	Ducks.	Geese.
1888	4,592,200	32,200	643,900	213,500
1893	5,856,000	40,500	723,700	230,400
1898	8,748,400	52,200	803,200	210,900
1903	11,555,332	58,245	889,413	187,929

IMPORT, EXPORT, AND EXCESS OF EXPORT OF EGGS IN MILLION SCORES.

Year.	Import.	Export.	Excess of export.	Year.	Import.	Export.	Excess of export.
1865	—	35	35	1886	104	4,652	4,548
1866	—	70	70	1887	187	5,547	5,360
1867	2	31	29	1888	393	5,039	4,646
1868	2	27	25	1889	569	5,839	5,270
1869	2	33	31	1890	1,023	6,686	5,663
1870	26	56	30	1891	1,089	7,170	6,081
1871	7	340	333	1892	962	7,939	6,977
1872	18	690	672	1893	940	7,027	6,087
1873	41	1,427	1,386	1894	854	7,950	7,096
1874	23	1,184	1,161	1895	1,254	7,906	6,652
1875	14	1,595	1,581	1896	1,378	9,826	9,448
1876	70	1,398	1,328	1897	1,548	12,452	10,904
1877	65	944	879	1898	1,288	13,356	12,068
1878	57	1,201	1,144	1899	1,349	15,150	13,801
1879	51	1,310	1,259	1900	1,859	16,687	14,828
1880	81	1,992	1,911	1901	2,166	19,170	17,004
1881	85	1,860	1,775	1902	2,750	21,840	19,090
1882	124	2,390	2,266	1903	4,510	23,850	19,340
1883	245	2,814	2,569	1904	4,510	22,340	17,830
1884	255	3,643	3,338	1905	5,200	22,480	17,280
1885	124	3,624	3,500	1906	——	———	16,690

From the above it will be seen that there was a reduction in the export of eggs in 1904, probably due to the increased home consumption.

Finally, it may be stated that poultry breeding increases with the growth of small holdings, but as consumption steadily advances I am sure that a larger production will find a ready sale. The growth of the egg and poultry trade during the last few years has been extraordinary. The export now stands third largest of Danish agricultural products, but there is abundance of room for expansion among the 235,000 occupiers of farms and cottages in the country. As poultry are kept more and more on small holdings, so will it assume greater importance as a national resource for the Danish people.

*Danish money is kroner (value 1s. 1½d.), 100 ore make one krone, so eight ore are worth a little more than one penny.

The Story of the Moneytoburn Poultry Farm

Chapter XXXIX.—As Others See Us.

"YOU'LL never make a poultryman, Henry, not in a hundred years—not any kind of a poultryman. You're not built for a farmer, and you haven't the least idea of quality in a fowl. You've been here a week. We all like you first rate, but anyone can see with half an eye that you're out of your element."

"I'm sorry to hear you say that, Mr. Falconer," replied Henry Goode, "for I thought I was making some progress. Your business is spread out so much that one can't grasp all the details of it off-hand, but I really was beginning to feel that I was getting to the point where my understanding of the situation would make me useful to you."

Dave Falconer looked at the young man opposite him sharply for a moment before answering. "I can't quite make you out, Henry, but I can see that you're badly twisted on the first principles of usefulness on a poultry farm, or in a poultry business. I didn't hire you to run my business; I hired you to help feed the hens, clean houses, build shipping coops, and so on. You go at all these things like a man that had no interest at all in them, but about the things that are none of your business you have no end of curiosity."

"I didn't intend to pry into things that were not my business," replied Goode, with an air of injured innocence; "I've heard it said a good many times that the way to get ahead on a poultry plant was to take an interest in everything, and make yourself useful."

"That's all right, too—provided you don't rush things too fast. But first, you want to take an interest in the work given you to do."

"I've tried to do that."

"Well, I don't want to seem harsh about it, but it would be no kindness to you to encourage you to go on. You go at your work like a man who never learned to work, and didn't need to work. You remind me some of a fellow I read about once—college professor, I think he was—who left his job and his happy home to tramp and live with tramps for a year, so he could learn how things looked to them. He thought he got their whole point of view, and went back home and wrote a book about it. It may have been a good book—I don't know — I never read it — never wanted to read it, because I figured it that that professor who could go back to his home and his position, and who, furthermore, was expecting big pay for writing his experiences, couldn't see things the way the man who had no home and no character, and no way of realizing on his experiences as a tramp, did. Now you're like that professor — that is, you seem so to me; you're not trying to learn the business — you're studying it from the outside. Isn't that so?"

"No; I'm studying it from the inside, and to the best of my ability. I'm trying to learn it."

"You don't understand. I haven't asked you anything about yourself. I'm not going to. You happened along when I needed another man. You wanted a job, and I put you to work. I don't want to be unkind, but the plain fact is that there's less work done with you here than there was before. You demoralize the whole outfit; you talk too much. This work has to be done. I have to see that it is done, and have to pay for it."

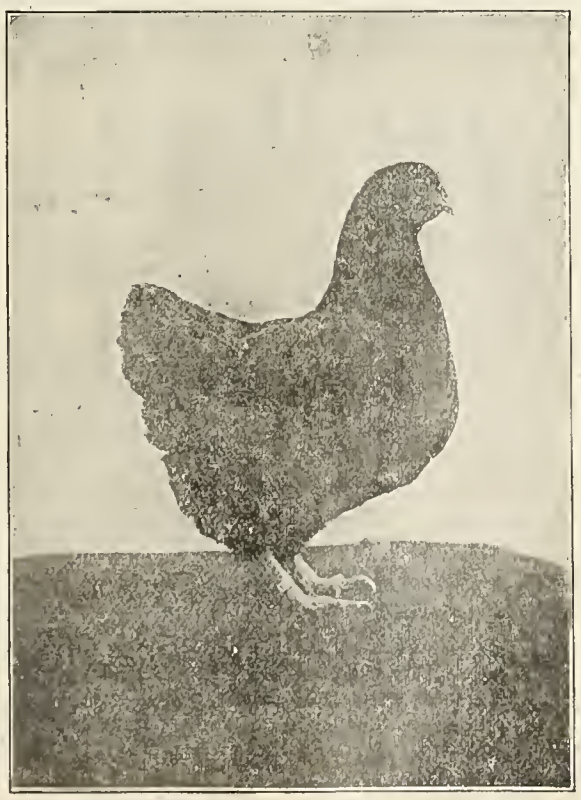
"Mr. Falconer," said Goode, with spirit, "if you're anything out on my account, say how much, and I'll pay you in cash."

"Tut, tut, Henry; that isn't the way to take what I said. I've given you a week's trial. I'll pay you at the rate we agreed on — twenty dollars a month and board. If I'm out anything that's my affair. I've spoken plain with you for your own good — not because I want to be harsh. I take it that you're thinking of going into the poultry business, and, under pretence of working, are trying to size up the situation here. Now, just to show that I mean well by you, I'll be more straightforward with you than you've been with me, and I'll tell you anything you want to know about this business here, and I'll do this because I think the facts will not encourage you to go into the business for yourself. If you had the making of a poultryman in you, or if you had to make a living from something, and was interested enough to try this, I'd do all I could to help you, as I have many a young fellow. But when the indications are that after prodding around a few poultry farms, you intend to blossom out into the proprietor of a model plant, to be exploited in all the poultry papers as long as your money holds out, and to have every beginner copying the half-baked ideas you've built into it, I wouldn't be doing my duty by you or by the business if I didn't do all I could to discourage you."

First Partridge Wyandotte Cockerel, New York, 1907.
M. H. Coffin, Whitinsville, Mass.

"I can see," said Goode, "how a sense of duty to me might urge you to discourage me from going into a business you think me not fitted for; but 'the business' is an impersonal thing, less tangible than a corporation, which, as the saying is, has neither a body to kick nor a soul to damn. What possible difference can it make to 'the business' how many go into it and fail?"

"The business isn't an impersonal thing at all," retorted Falconer, "'tis personal. 'Tis made up of the personalities and the results of all those that are in it, and the more successes there are in it the better the credit of the poultry business. You fellows who have money to invest seem to think it quite an honor to the business to have your money put into it, and when some of us who are in the business, and have been all through it, advise you to stay out for your good, and that of the business, you think we mean for our good. You think we are afraid of your competition, and nothing that can be said will convince you any different — not until you get into it and find out how little your competition affects us. Now take your own case; I'll warrant that you've got it all figured out how *you* can build up a poultry business that'll make the Standard Oil outfit look like a shriveled peanut."



Partridge Wyandotte Pullet, 2d New York, 1907. Also, 2d Boston, 1907.
M. H. Coffin, Whitinsville, Mass.

"I did have once," remarked Goode, "just at present I'm a trifle pessimistic."

"That's good as far as it goes. What was I saying? Oh, yes. When you fellows figure up results in your mammoth undertakings you never stop to think where we are in this business. Do you realize that we don't have to go back much over twenty years to get to a time when there was not a single individual in this country making a living solely from what he could make on poultry? Do you realize that about that far back it was a rare thing to find anyone making anything worth while from poultry? Do you realize that it is only a few years since people began to get away from the idea that a man who was interested in poultry wasn't quite all there? As one of the men who made enough of a success with poultry to help establish its credit, I'm interested in keeping up its credit, and, if I had my way it would be necessary for every man who went into the business to get a certificate of fitness from a board of poultrymen who get their living from the business, and I'd require him to have such a certificate even if he did claim that he was only going in to invest his money, and would hire an expert to run the business for him."

"I knew a young lady once," observed Goode, reflectively "who was very sensitive about the credit of the business; but I didn't suppose practical poultrymen were influenced by any such sentimental considerations."

"I don't call it sentimental," replied Falconer. "I call it sense. The sentiment is all on the other side."

"Still, I can't understand [illegible] it isn't a good thing for the poultry business to have men of means go into it. They give employment to others."

"What does that amount to? Let me give you an example. A man with capital undertakes to start a big egg farm, or broiler plant. His egg-production doesn't amount to anything, or he loses four-fifths of his chickens before they are ready to market. What he's doing doesn't affect us at that end. But at the other end he's keeping up prices of our supplies and cutting off our profits that way. I call it a crime against everyone who can grow chickens for men who can't grow them to undertake it."

Goode laughed. "You are radical, Mr. Falconer."

"You'd be radical too, if you could see these things from my point of view."

"You were good enough a few moments ago, to say you'd tell me anything I wanted to know about your business. I'd like to know what it represents in the way of capital; and what returns it gives you."

"I'll tell you—but in my own roundabout way. I'll begin at the beginning. Something over twenty years ago I left home and went to work for a young farmer in the next town who was making a specialty of poultry and doing pretty well with it. I went to work at farm work. There was a young fellow about my age named Billy Carter, helping him with the poultry. A wealthy man there, seeing how well my boss was doing with five or six hundred hens, took it into his head to have a big egg farm. First off he hires Billy Carter to manage it. Carter had been getting probably eighteen or twenty dollars a month and boarding himself. On the new job he got seventy-five a month. His employer got interested in fancy fowls, bought some and sent Carter around to the shows with them. The fowls won a good many prizes, and Carter (he was always a smooth article) wins another job at twelve hundred a year. When Carter quit our place I was put to work on the poultry. I stayed there about two years, then came out here to Ohio to work for an uncle of mine, on the farm just across the road. I married his step-daughter, and her mother bought this house (we've built onto it and remodeled it since), and forty acres of land for us. Naturally, I began to keep poultry. I sent east for some Barred Rocks, and in a few years was having things all my own way in the local shows. Then I began to find quite a demand for my eggs and stock. Well, to cut a

long story short, gradually I got out of farming and into poultry, and got all the farmers around the country growing stock for me. I've been doing a big business for the last seven or eight years. We've bought a hundred acres more land and improved the place some, and outside of that I'm worth between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars. I s'pose you might say that I've averaged to clear up a thousand a year above living expenses ever since I started. But that is only part of the story. It took about ten years to get fairly started, until five or six years ago we never had any surplus cash, and the most of what I have has been made in the last three years. They were fat years. This isn't going to be so good. Next may be better; I can't tell. All I feel sure of is that I can always make something on poultry, and that my wife will take care of what we've got. The wife counts for a great deal on a poultry plant. Now, let me tell you about Billy Carter. He knows a chicken better than I do. He can beat me out of sight selling them. He has been engaged at big salaries on ten or a dozen farms as manager. When he quits a place and has a little money ahead he goes in for himself and loses it right off. Every few years I run across him. He's got the softest snap he ever struck now. A young blood from New York, by the name of Moneytoburn, hired him for five years at twenty-five hundred a year. There's a horrible example for you, Henry. If ever you get down near New York, go and look up that farm. It's the limit. I haven't seen it—and I don't want to,—but several of the advertising men who have been over it have told me about it. They say the place was only started a year ago, but the outlay must be close to a hundred thousand already. And that young man expects to get his money back and more with it. You ask about my capital, Henry, how much I have invested. I don't know just how much cash, not a great deal. I could duplicate the poultry layout on this place for three thousand dollars. My capital is my knowledge, my experience, my reputation, my hold on the farmers who grow the most of the stock I handle. Some people would figure them out according to earning capacity, but I can't see it that way. It isn't what *capital* makes in a business like this; it is what *I* make. That's what you will find, Henry, if you put capital into the poultry business, your capital won't make anything for you, and if you hire professional expert poultrymen most of them won't make anything for you, not even their own salaries. If you ever make anything out of poultry it has to be by knowing how yourself. Because I don't think you've got it in you to know how, I advise you to stay out."

"Thank you for the advice. About this Moneytoburn—I think you called him. It seems to me that you are a little premature in considering his plant such an unqualified failure. Evidently he's made a mistake in his first manager, but isn't there an expert somewhere who can take a plant like that and make a success of it? Take yourself, for instance. Beginning almost without capital, you've built up a big business. You've been adding to your knowledge and experience all the time that the business has been growing. It seems to me reasonable to suppose that a man like you could take hold of a big plant and make it go. According to your account Carter couldn't make a success even on a small scale. I can see how as you are now situated Carter's position and salary would be no temptation to you; but suppose the salary was big enough to be an inducement, and the place was offered you, would you decline on the grounds that a plant on that scale could not be made successful?"

Falconer did not reply at once. He sat for several minutes gazing past the toes of his slippered feet resting on the back of a chair before him, and occasionally giving Goode a quizzical side glance. "Henry," said he at last, "you put me a hard one. My first thought was to say positively that no money would tempt me to take such a position; but I checked myself and gave it a second thought. I don't believe any man can say what he would do in such a case until the question is actually up to him. I've never been tempted by that kind of offers. I'm not the kind of a man they come to, and it never occurred to me to go after them. I always had sense enough to know that they were out of my line. But the question you put to me makes me look at this in a different light. Within the last few years I have made a reputation, which might cause me to be considered for such a position. As I said a few minutes ago, while I'm doing well for myself now, and feel sure of enough for the future, if my business were to go back to just a living, or a smaller profit, a fixed salary might be something of an inducement. However, I don't have to consider that at present. If the question ever does come up, I'll probably chew it over for awhile and then leave it to Mrs. Falconer, and do what she advises."

"I suppose," said Goode, rising, "that I may consider myself discharged."

"That's about the size of it, Henry. I don't want to seem harsh, but I hire men for what I can get out of them. Here's your pay. One of the boys can take you and your trunk to the station in the morning."

(To be continued).

Officials of the Poultry Department, Judges and Exhibitors at Jamestown.

Jamestown Exposition Poultry Show

Quantity Lacking—Quality Present—Some Lessons Learned—Good Birds—A Good Time—A Good Show.

Report by A. C. Smith.

PROBABLY not all that it might have been in numbers, but certainly very much better than expected in quality, is without doubt the truth briefly told of this, the Jamestown exposition, and fits equally well, whether applied to the poultry exhibit or to the whole exposition. That there have been serious mistakes made from the time the exposition started, and that these mistakes continued, but with less frequency, until after this event of the poultry show, cannot be denied; but there were many commendable features. The management, or a portion of it, spent too much time looking after the comfort of the exhibitors, and too little looking after the birds, so the show was a bit slow in starting; but so was the show at St. Louis, and every one of the exposition shows.

The show might have been larger—deserved to be larger; but there seemed to be lacking, until it was too late, that vital force with which it is always necessary to invest a magnet before it will attract other objects—in this case, exhibitors. As it was, one arm of the magnet was weak, because it had not been charged with one very strong force, and that one was the drawing power of the specialty clubs. The clubs, either because they were not called upon, or because of indifference, did not supply the strongest drawing force that any show can have—liberal cash specials. The time to secure these is at the annual meetings of such clubs, which are held at the large mid-winter shows. It is to be regretted that this show did not have the support of these clubs. In face of the insistent reports that the whole exposition was a "frost," this support was needed, and with it the poultry department could have put up a display that would have been commended for numbers as well as for quality.

As for the birds, it was a splendid show of the American class, which, on the whole, the time of year being taken into consideration, was fully as strong as ever seen in one show room.

The quality of the Buff Rocks was perhaps most noticeable, and by general consent was the best ever seen, class for class, in this variety. There was an evenness of color and uniformity of shape that gave a distinctive character to these classes, heretofore very much lacking. There were certainly lines of splendid males, and the writer ventures nothing when he asserts that many decisions in these classes were made after examination of undercolor, wings, and tails, critically, a thing that is not always necessary in buff classes, surface color very often deciding where the prizes go.

White Plymouth Rocks made a good entry and display. The old birds seemed better than the young in a majority of instances. Several nice cockerels were shown, though in green condition. These were considered very strong classes.

The Barred Plymouth Rocks formed one of the best and largest displays in the show There were about one hundred and fifty in the open class—not a St. Louis entry, but a good one, and the winners were surely superior to the St. Louis winners.

(Continued on page 471).

Editorial Page of Farm-Poultry

An Indivisible Body.

THE observations on "The Revolution in Poultry Journalism," in our October 1st issue, appear to stand to an editorial entitled, "Who Are Fanciers?" in the last issue of the *Poultry Fancier* in the relation of cause to effect. After reading that editorial we wonder how editor Heck, of *Successful Poultry Journal*, can make to editor Heck, of *Poultry Fancier*, a satisfactory excuse for the existence of *Successful Poultry Journal*.

Says editor Heck, of the *Poultry Fancier:* "In answer to the question, 'who are fanciers?' we might consistently reply: Every person who, as a matter of choice, is interested to the extent of personally breeding and rearing the birds; but to reduce the matter to a more detailed basis, we should say that fanciers are the people who care more for type and color of plumage than they do for the product of the hen in flesh and eggs. These people constitute nearly the entire poultry fraternity. They are found in every city, town, and village; they are also found on every farm where fowls are kept, and where thoroughbred stock of other kinds is valued and appreciated. Fanciers are the people who support the poultry press with an aggregate circulation of perhaps a million."

If Mr. Heck had contented himself with saying that a majority of poultry keepers cared more for type and color of plumage than for flesh and eggs, his assertion would be debatable. When he says that fanciers—people who care more for type and color of plumage than for flesh and eggs—constitute nearly the entire poultry fraternity, he makes an assertion that can only be bolstered up by defining the "fraternity" as composed of fanciers.

As a matter of fact, an absolute division of poultry keepers into two classes according to whether they care more for type and color of plumage than for flesh and eggs, is an impossibility, and the absurdity of such a rule of division becomes apparent as soon as the results of an effort to apply it practically are compared and analyzed.

Anyone acquainted with many poultry keepers can easily name men who keep poultry primarily for "practical" purposes who are still better fanciers than many who keep fowls for "fancy." If any rule of division is adopted it would seem to be better to divide poultry keepers into utility and fancy classes according to the results obtained. No such general rule will work. We may divide the interests theoretically, or may discuss them as separate, but in the men and women they possess they, as a rule, are inseparable. The utility poultry keeper who cares nothing for fancy is not unknown, nor is the fancier who cares nothing for utility, but in the great majority of cases the poultry keeper is interested in both lines of results, and their claims on his affections and attention are likely to alternate with seasons and circumstances. Most poultrymen care a great deal about utility when results in that line are creditable to them, and many an ultra-utility man displays great interest in fancy points when he discovers his fowls have some interest for fanciers.

Of the great mass of poultry keepers, not excepting the readers of poultry journals, it may be said that most of them never analyze their feelings to see whether they care most for fancy or practical results. They work for both, with varying success, and never try to measure the exact amounts of pleasure derived from pleasing results in different directions.

The vital point to publishers and editors in this situation is the attitude of readers toward poultry journals devoted exclusively to these different phases of poultry culture. Editor Heck, as he launches his exclusive fanciers' paper on the sea of poultry journalism, anticipates that it will fill a long felt want of *exclusive fanciers*. In the editorial above mentioned he refers to the fact that F.-P. originally catering especially to utility interests, subsequently modified its policy, and he refers to this as proof that utility poultrymen would not support an exclusive utility poultry paper. Says he: "The conditions existing in the case of FARM-POULTRY constitute a monument of ingratitude erected by utility breeders."

This view of the case strikes us, who know the conditions existing in the case of F.-P., rather better than Mr. Heck, as based upon a lack of appreciation of those conditions. The fact is that in giving more attention to "fancy" matters than in its earlier years, this paper did not lose the support of utility poultrymen; nor was it from lack of such support that the modification in policy was decided upon. The change, as far as there was a change, was due to recognition of the fact that few readers are interested exclusively in either "practical" or "fancy" matters, while probably ninety-five per cent of the possible readers of a poultry journal are in some degree interested in every phase of poultry culture. That is as true today as it was then, and that is why we watch with special interest a paper which sets out to cater to the side of poultry culture regarded as opposite that to which our columns still give most attention, and which for the last few years has been given most prominence by poultry papers generally.

✠

Our Experiment Club Reports.

AT DATE of this writing only about a third of the Experiment Club reports have been received, and no classification and, of course, analysis of results is yet made. But, looking over the reports as they arrive, we are greatly pleased with the apparent carefulness and accuracy of the members making them, and note with interest the large number of points of special independent value which are introduced in the column provided for volunteer remarks from members.

To publish all preliminary statements in full would be out of the question. In fact, these statements are made not for publication, but to give the writer the facts necessary to an intelligent study of the data of the monthly reports. But we find many of these preliminary reports of such excellence as statements of purposes, narratives of progress, and descriptions of methods, that we print several in this issue, and will probably use other later, especially if we find results month by month making a showing which would make a complete story of any case instructive.

✠

A Modern Type of Miracle.

SPEAKING of the prevalence of unsatisfactory hatches last season, and the present backwardness of the crop of chickens, an acquaintance remarked the other day, "I saw Blank a short time ago, and he says he never had better hatches, or a more promising looking lot of chickens."

That was what we expected to hear from Blank. That has been the story year after year as long as we have known him. We don't think he would deliberately misrepresent the facts, but we do find it hard to believe that his results improve with such phenomenal regularity, and so we assume that he probably does not accurately remember either the results of previous years or his reports of them. Such lapses of memory are not infrequent. For a number of years a manufacturer we know explained to us very carefully about once a year that his business was then in a most flourishing condition, though at the corresponding time the previous year it had been practically bankrupt.

✠

Are You Agin Foxes, and for a Bounty?

IF so you can help the cause along by mentioning the matter to everyone you meet who should be interested in it, and also by sending us your name to be handed to those who will take the initiative in the effort to secure a bounty.

There is a movement under way to get together those who have at different periods in the past showed some activity in this matter and organize a campaign for an effective bounty law. Some sort of organization will probably be formed and men specially authorized to act in this matter, but it will save time and help to give the movement strong headway if all interested in the matter will make themselves known. Send us your name and address, and we will give the list to those who can use it as soon as they get together.

✠

No Toadyism.

A MEMBER of the executive committee of the A. P. A. is notifying his fellow members and other workers that applications for membership have been secured from two gentlemen who are named and described as respectively "a member of a wealthy family," and "a man of international fame as a financier." He goes on to say, "One hundred such names added to our membership list would prove highly beneficial if we found it advisable to go before a state or national legislature asking for recognition or financial aid."

The poultry industry and the poultry fancy have developed to very creditable proportions and attained a general standing of which no one associated with either need be ashamed without such assistance as might be supposed to come from bare association with it of men distinguished for other things but without distinction as poultrymen. The poultry fancy, since its beginnings in this country has been distinguished for the democratic and fraternal spirit which has pervaded and still pervades it.

If gentlemen of wealth and distinction, with an active interest in poultry culture, become members of poultry associations, national, state, or local, and use such influence and ability as they possess to advance the interests of organizations to which they belong, they will deserve and will be accorded honor for their efforts and accomplishments, but we do not think that either American poultrymen generally or the members of the American Poultry Association especially are looking for sponsors of [illegible] class, or disposed to make use of them in the way suggested.

✠

An Editor That is "Different."

EDITOR TRAFFORD, of *Poultry Success*, has discovered that he is different from other editors of poultry journals. There have been papers that were "different" before now; that is, the publishers thought they could and would make them so different from all other papers that they would stand out by themselves. Publishers and editors who began with this object in view have generally realized before long that all poultry journals are alike in numerous features, yet all different enough to have some individuality.

This is also true of the editors as a class. We have some faults, and—perhaps—some virtues in common. Using the same language, and writing in general on the same topics — or topics of the same class, we must inevitably turn out matter that, even when we take opposite sides of questions, has certain characteristics common to poultry literature. This applies to poultry editors, as a rule, but there are exceptions to all rules, and in this instance Mr. Trafford is the exception. The rest of us were aware of the situation long ago. He has apparently just discovered it, and—it would appear — has not discovered the nature of the difference.

Mr. Trafford says in the last issue of his paper, that, "We could not do like others do, if we tried. We are different and cannot just help it. We have often tried to see if we could not express ourselves in exactly the same way about things as others have, but do you know we have failed at every attempt. We make this explanation in justice to ourselves, and to, if possible, lead the readers of *Poultry Success* to enjoy our peculiarities."

The discerning reader will doubtless discover in that statement the reason Brother Trafford cannot be like others. With the possible exception of a certain associate editor who apes the personal mannerisms of his chief, no other poultry editor has ever tried to imitate others, doubtless because none have felt that it was necessary to do so. It is not, however, the general readers of *Poultry Success* who, even after the explanation quoted, will most enjoy its editor's peculiarities. Only another editor can properly appreciate them.

Editor Trafford recently achieved a measure of national prominence as chairman of the committee appointed by the American Poultry Association to report on the question of standards for judging dressed poultry and eggs. In that position he became the champion of utility interests, and though his report was shelved, and some people are so heartless as to say the members of the A. P. A. look on his practical standards as a huge joke, he continues the undaunted champion of utility standards, and if he remains in his present mood his proposition may become a perennial.

He explains to his readers that the reason the recommendations of "the committee of three were not adopted was that utility standards were simply superseded for the time being in order that a more concerted effort in reference to breed standards could be had." He is heartily in favor of breed standards, and "worked for and voted in favor of the Curtis resolution," but is greatly troubled by that feature of the plan which brings breed standards out at the rate of only one a year. At that rate it will be fourteen long and weary years before the association gets out the last of its breed standards, and is ready to tackle standards for dressed poultry and eggs.

We would suggest to Mr. Trafford that it is just possible that his dressed poultry ideas were turned down because he could not express them "as others would." It is sometimes a misfortune not to be able to express things as others would, because others may not understand.

Pittsfield Poultry Farm

Crusader Strain Exhibition
B. M. Strain Utility

Barred Rocks

Bred for Looks and for Business.

21 Prizes at Fall Shows, 1907.

Eggs for Hatching

Utility—$1.50 for 13; $4.50 for 50; $7.00 for 100.

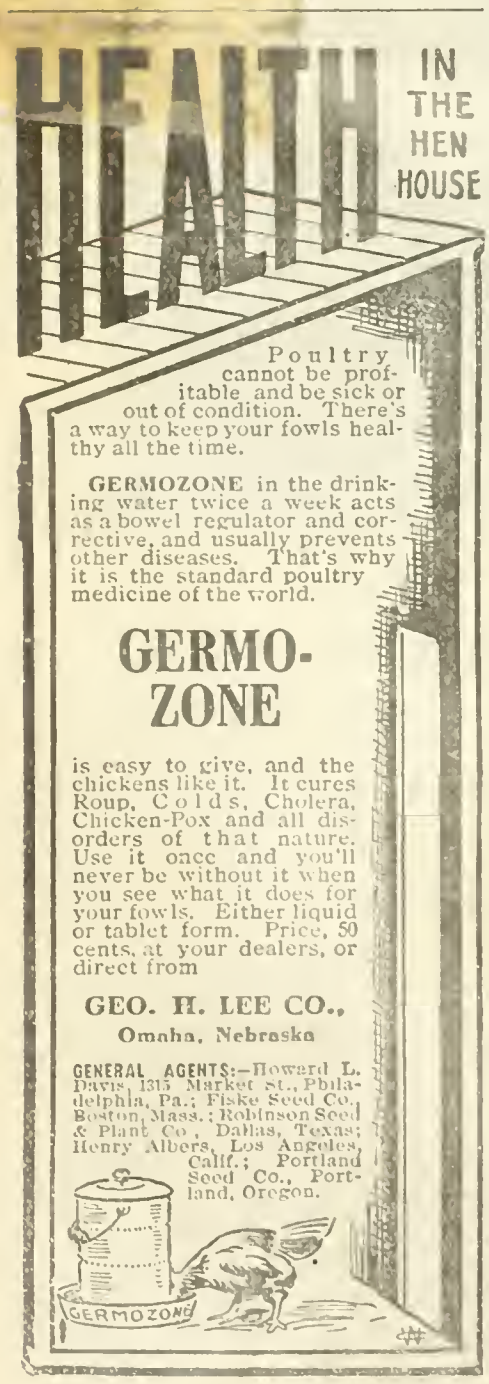
Prices of eggs from Crusader Strain and List of Matings sent on application.

500 Choice Cockerels

For exhibition and utility matings at reasonable prices. Orders booked now for future delivery. Trios and mated pens a specialty.

Illustrated Catalogue Free.

Pittsfield Poultry Farm, Pittsfield, Maine.



Farm-Poultry Practical Experiment Club.

THE reports of the Experiment Club for October will not be at hand in time for any summary of them to be made for this issue. Analyses and comments on the data furnished by the reports will therefore not appear until the Dec. 1 issue, and that will be the practice throughout the year. Meantime, from statements sent in in advance, covering the following points:

"1.—State object in keeping poultry, and degree of success attained.

"2.—Location,—describe area and character of land; climatic conditions.

"3.—Describe buildings, yards, and equipment.

"4. State kind and number of fowls kept. Describe their breeding and quality. If old hens, say what they have done previous to the beginning of this record, and describe their present condition as to weight, molt, laying, general health, and activity. If pullets, give age as nearly as possible, and mention particularly if there has been any check in their development.

"5. Describe methods of feeding.

"6. Describe method of general care."

We select two which we think our readers will find of special interest. For obvious reasons we do not at this stage give names of persons and places.

MR. B.'S STATEMENT.

1. Object and Degree of Success.

Started in March, 1905, to keep poultry for exercise and as a means of diversion from the nervous strain of office work, and when the profitable side of it became apparent the plant was gradually enlarged.

Five S. C. R. I. Red hens, a cockerel and a 1905 Cyphers 120 egg incubator, with an 8 x 8 ft. coop and home made brooder comprised the first outfit. Up to date the sum of $181.61 has been spent in buildings and equipment; ($17.50 of this has been spent in moving coops to my new home in February, 1906, and a coop costing $10 was left behind), the cost of construction is not included, as I did the work myself; the sum of $114.19 expended for stock (eggs used for hatching included at regular rates); feed has cost $224.96—a total of $520.76 expended. Received $117.35 for stock sold, and $373.52 for eggs total $550.87 (this includes all used by my family at market prices). This shows a cash item of $30.11 on the credit side of the books. Other assets are as follows:—

Houses and equipment, allowing for wear, etc., inventory,	$143.14
14 yearling breeders (Reds) at $1.50	21.00
10 yearling breeders (W. Wyandottes) at $1.50	15.00
21 pullets (W. Wyandottes) at 75c.	15.75
27 pullets (Reds) at 75c.	20.25
4 breeding cockerels, two of each variety at $1	4.00
14 cockerels and 2 hens for marketing, at 75c.	10.50
Total,	$229.64

The time employed will not average over two hours per day for the two and one-half years, including time used in building coops and other equipment, and as before stated, the time used in building is not included in the value put on the buildings.

2. Location—Land—Climate.

Suburbs of the city of ———, Pennsylvania. A city lot 50 x 150 feet, 54 feet of the rear being fenced in with 6 ft. wire netting. Also an uninclosed uncultivated lot 160 x 200 feet, with plenty of shade, into which fowls may run the greater part of the summer. The enclosed yard has only a few young fruit trees for shade. Soil is shallow and heavy, but readily susceptible to treatment with sifted ashes and litter, and makes good garden after considerable working. Hard pan and yellow clay a few inches below the surface. Land is high and well drained, sloping to northwest. Ordinarily good Pennsylvania climate, subject, however, to sudden changes, but free from excessive humidity. In winter snow usually covers the ground from December to latter part of March. Normal temperature from 10 to 20° above zero, but frequently dropping to 5 or 6° below, and occasionally to 10 or 12°.

3. Buildings — Yards — Equipment.

One building is 6 x 12 feet, with shed roof 6 feet high in front and 4½ feet in rear above false floor, which is 20 inches from the ground. Under part is tightly boarded on all sides but the south, and no litter is put in. Nothing but wire screens on open side, and fowls may dust and sun themselves there at will. False floor is matched pine and well littered. Inside runway to ground floor. The house is lighted with two windows, one on east end and one on south side. They are 12 light two sash windows, 8 x 10 glass. During the winter the south window is closed at night by an oiled muslin curtain on outside fitting tight. The lower sash of the east window is removed, and a frame covered with light muslin inserted, and left there all winter. Roosts in west end over droppings board. Nests under board. Breeding pen for 14 hens and cockerel.

The other house is 15 x 16 feet, divided into two 8 ft. pens, and is built on the plan of the Chas. A. Cyphers type A coop. Both houses are built of matched yellow pine and covered with Bird's Red Rope Neponset paper, which has a lining of several thicknesses of newspapers. They are tight on all sides except where purposely left open for ventilation and light. They face a little west of south, and are in the middle of the enclosure, allowing me to plant one side, 27 x 50 feet, every other year, and give the fowls the run of the other. The fowls thus have a fresh run 27 x 50 every year. They are kept confined in winter except on warm and dry days.

Equipment — 1905 pattern Cyphers 120 egg incubator; 1906 pattern Prarie State 60 egg machine; Hare Curtis pattern inside brooder in a 6 x 6 foot "A" shaped brooder house, which is covered with painted muslin instead of siding; Universal hover in outside brooder, brooders made by myself; Stratton Mfg. Co.'s No. 11 Dandy bone cutter; Deming's "Success" brass spray pump for whitewashing, etc.; revolving lice killing machine; half barrels partially filled with road dust and sifted ashes for dust baths; hoppers for dry mash and grit, shell and charcoal, water fountains (galv. iron)

4. Variety of Stock — Breeding — Previous Record.

S. C. R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes; 14 yearling Reds, 10 yearling Wyandottes, 27 Red pullets, 21 White pullets, 4 cockerels, two of each variety, constitute the stock to be wintered. Two hens and fourteen cockerels on hand for table and marketing. The Reds are the Schiebel strain, and the Wyandottes from Edgar Warren, Hampton, N. H. While I have never exhibited and do not care to for various reasons, I believe I have some good birds both in shape and color. The Wyandottes are not as true to type as I would wish—stand too high on legs, but hope to eliminate this by selection. Reds more true to shape, but color uneven. Both are splendid layers, and have averaged over 150 eggs since last October. They are nicely into molt, and seem in good health and condition. I carried 60 birds through the winter, during March reduced to 47, during September reduced to 26. The average number for September was 35. The young pullets are not included in these figures. Following is a record of eggs produced:—

MACKELLAR'S CHARCOAL

For Poultry Is the Best. Coarse or fine Granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products in the world.

R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO.,
Est. 1844. Peekskill, N. Y.

BARRED ROCKS

Some choice tested breeding stock now ready, the kind that will breed strong, vigorous prize winning birds. Prices right. Eggs for hatching.

J. W. RANDALL, Canobie Lake, N. H.
Irish Terriers from pedigreed stock for sale.

BEST YET
LEADER LEG BANDS
Adjustable
Neatest and best fastening. No catching points. Can't lose off. Prices, postpaid: 12, 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 65c; 250, $1.50; 500, $2.75; 1,000, $5.25. Send stamp for sample.
KEYES-DAVIS CO., LTD. MFRS.
Dept. 505 Battle Creek, Mich.

Poultry -- Eggs
FOR BEST RESULTS
Ship To
A. M. SMITH & CO.
Boston, Mass.
Two Stores
15 NORTH MARKET STREET,
123 SOUTH MARKET STREET
Special Outlet for Fancy Goods.
Write for Shipping Tags.

SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Maine State
Poultry and Pet Stock Association
AUDITORIUM, PORTLAND,
December 10, 11, 12, 13, '07
Largest Show in New England outside Boston.
Single Bird Classes—Entry fee 50 cents. Regular prizes—$2, 1st; $1, 2d; 50c. 3d.
Pen Classes—Entry fee, $1.50. Prizes, $3, 1st; $2, 2d; $1, 3d.
Silver Cups for best Displays all breeds.
THE $100.00 MANLEY TROPHY ON BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
Hundreds of dollars in cash specials on all breeds and varieties.
For further information and premium lists address
A. L. MERRIL, Secretary,
Auburn, Maine.

HAWKINS

Breeds America's Best

More prizes awarded this strain at the World's greatest shows than all others.

36 First and Special Prizes at New York and Boston, 1907

Barred, White and Buff Rocks

Columbian, White and Buff Wyandottes.

EGGS from PRIZE MATINGS. 1 sitting $5; 3 sittings $10; 5 sittings $15.
2000 Choice Breeding Birds at honest prices. Catalogue of America's best Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. C. HAWKINS,
Lock Box 5, Lancaster, Mass.

LOPEZ GRIT For Ducks Chicks Pigeons Poultry A Superior Grit

GRIT PAYS

A good grit is needed to keep fowls healthy and productive. Have you not noticed how greedily they pick up bits of stone, glass etc? It's because they need grit to thrive.

LOPEZ GRIT

is superior for all kinds of poultry. Carefully prepared from natural rock. Hard, sharp, grinds until used up. Furnishes mineral elements for digestion and egg-making. Sold in 50 and 100 lb. bags. Sample free. Agents wanted.
Lopez Sandstone Co., Box F, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

The Triumph Strain has a national reputation for beauty, utility, and especially for heavy laying of large brown eggs.
A few extremely fancy cockerels for sale. They are farm raised, large, vigorous, shapely and white. Also, a few R. I. Red cockerels, bred on another farm. They are from a heavy laying strain, and will please you.

W. E. MACK, West Woodstock, Vt.

O.K. Poultry Food

O.K. IS O.K.

The great conditioner for fowls—greatest egg-maker known. Makes hens lay—keeps them healthy, active; cures and prevents disease. Send 10c. for sample.
O. K. Stock Food Co.
624 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Death To Lice

is just as effective as a sword thrust. Harmless to poultry and stock but death to the louse and his family. It is the old-time Lambert's Death to Lice—the sure killer of vermin on poultry, stock, sheep or plants. Sample postpaid 10c. 100 oz. by express $1.00. Ask for "Pocketbook Pointers." Sent free and worth many times the trouble of sending a postal for it. Write today.

O. K. Stock Food Co.
624 Monon Bldg. Chicago

O. K. ROUP REMEDY

Checks roup at once. Just as soon as you see a case in your flock give O. K. Roup Remedy as per directions. It rarely fails to give immediate relief. Relieves Colds, Canker, Catarrh, Asthma in poultry, pigeons or song birds. This remedy is guaranteed, and perfectly safe to use. Sent postpaid for 50 cts.
THE O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,
624 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

October,	129	60 birds.
November,	148	
December,	564	
January,	995	
February,	1,014	
March,	1,153	
April,	899	47 birds.
May,	873	
June,	626	
July,	538	
August,	462	
September,	338	35 birds.
	7739—average 52½.	

These figures show an average production of 147.4 eggs per bird, but owing to the fact that on Oct. 1, 1906, I had only 18 yearling hens carried over, and no pullets in laying, (some commenced about the middle of the month, and others all along up to the middle of December), this figure is not the actual average for a full year. I had no way of knowing when each pullet began laying, so could not keep the record accurate, but an estimate of 150 eggs each I believe is a very conservative one.

The pullets I now have were hatched between April 5th and May 4th, and should start laying, at least some of them, by November 1st.

The spring and early summer were cold, and the early spring was very wet, so they did not get as good a start as they should. The first flock had a setback; lost nearly half of them by using poor beef scrap. It smelled and looked all right, and was supposed to be fresh, but when fed to the hens to test it, made them scour. No other setback to my knowledge. Pullets last year were nearly a month earlier, and looked better at this season.

5. Feeding.

I start chicks on Harding's or Cyphers chick feed, and give little else except green stuff for three weeks, then I give a little green bone or beef scraps, preferably the former, since my late experience, and put in a small hopper of Cyphers developing feed for them to go to as they will. Gradually the developing feed is increased and the other diminished, until at eight weeks they are on the former alone. At four weeks a hopper of the regular dry mash fed to adult fowls is put in and kept before them continuously thereafter. Of course grit, charcoal, and plenty of fresh water is before them all the time, and at ten or twelve weeks cracked oyster shell is added. The chick feed is not fed from hoppers as the other feed, but scattered in light litter and sand in the bottom of brooders. The amount of green bone is gradually increased as they can stand it. I have no grass runs which are safe for little ones, so green food is supplied.

The mature birds have the Maine experiment station dry mash, minus the beef scrap and plus 20% alfalfa meal, before them always as well as grit, oyster shell, charcoal, and plenty of fresh water. During the summer green food is fed daily at noon, and cut bone, one ounce per bird, twice a week. Morning and evening they are fed mixed grain scattered in litter, about one good sized handfull to two birds — varied in quantity as appetite and condition indicates. The grain is mixed at the mill as follows:—40% wheat, 25% cracked corn, 25% oats, 10% Kaffir corn; this is summer ration. From about November 1st to May 1st grain ration is as follows:—35% wheat, 30% cracked corn, 20% oats, 10% Kaffir corn, 5% buckwheat, increasing the quantity fed slightly. Green feed at noon as before, and cut bone daily, one-half ounce per bird, by weight. I always plant a good supply of sunflowers, and these are fed from the time they ripen until they are gone, which covers molting period. In summer lawn clippings and Swiss chard are the principal green food. In winter all the potato parings, celery tops, cabbage leaves, and other waste green stuff from two houses, are chopped fine in a bowl, and this is consumed greedily. Beside this shredded alfalfa is steeped in water and fed in such quantities as they will eat up clean.

6. General Care.

Droppings boards cleaned daily, and dusted with siftings from coal ashes. Roosts and nest boxes painted with Lee's lice killer once a month. Dust baths kept clean and fresh. Litter shaken out, and fresh added as often as necessary, which is about once a week in winter and less frequent in summer. If birds show indications of lice they are put through the rotary lice killing machine. Houses are emptied and thoroughly cleaned twice a year, and whitewashed at fall cleaning. Water fountains cleaned and rinsed every morning. Yards kept free from excess droppings and other accumulations, and changed to fresh ground each year.

CURE YOUR SICK CHICKENS
Ritz's Roup Cure will cure all sick birds of Cholera, Bowel Complaint, and Roup, or your money back. Sample by mail 25 cents.
JOHN J. RITZ & CO., Pittston, Pa.

MR. F.'S STATEMENT.

Object.

My object in keeping poultry the past seven years has been that of pleasure. On account of poor health I bought a 14 acre farm at —— ——, Mass., Oct. 1, 1906. Since that time my object has been threefold—health, fancier, and a living, if I can.

Location and Land.

About four acres of my farm is run out tillage land; the rest is wood and pine timber.

The land is level, light top soil, 10 or 12 inches, under which is about 3 ft. gravel, under which is about 2 ft. sand, then hard pan.

Climatic conditions are similar to all towns in central Massachusetts, with heavy dews, quite a little night fogs, consequently a tendency to early frosts.

Buildings and Equipment.

There was a good hip roof hen house on the place when I bought it. The size of the house was 10 x 20 ft., two pens, with large yards filled with two year old underbrush and a lot of "popple" trees. The hens soon cleaned up everything but the upper halves of the trees. I at once built a 100 x 12 ft. hen house, designed for breeding pens 6 x 12, and subsequently to be used for brooder purposes. The sills and rafters were hewed. The uprights were 2 x 3 in., 3 ft. apart, making 16 pens in all; 7 ft. front, 5 ft. back. The house was all wire front curtained with burlap (10 oz.); the partitions were also burlap, and the roosts were curtained in with burlap, and no droppings boards.

I intended to fill with sand, but I could not procure any, so I banked the house with sod and loam.

I was also unable to buy litter at any reasonable figure, so I used a rather scant supply until very early spring, when I bought some meadow hay that made nice litter. I had no yards to this house, as I regard 5 sq. ft. of open house to each hen sufficient outdoor for them, including health, laying, and fertility.

Stock.

At that time I had 50 Buff Wyandotte hens and 90 chickens of the same breed. The hens and crowers were of a high scoring quality and fine laying strains. These hens I put into the old hen house. The chickens I housed in an ample outbuilding, giving them free run of the barn, having no garden Later I put all chicks into the new 100 ft. house.

To fill up my house and get winter eggs for market, I bought all kinds of pullets, among them a fine lot of White Wyandottes, the breed of my first love. About the last of October I bought my last batch of pullets, seemingly in good condition, but in two or three days they broke out with canker, colds, chicken pox, etc., and through mixing of feed and drinking dishes (before the trouble showed itself) almost the entire house full of birds became affected. This put a quietus on egg laying until well into January, although I lost but four pullets.

Meanwhile I sold off my Buff Wyandotte hens down to 16 breeders, and I made two pens of them, breeding back to cockerels. I mated up a pen of ten pullets which I bred back to their uncle, which was a cock bird. I also bought a nice White Wyandotte cock bird and bred him to a pen of ten of my best White 'Dotte pullets. I later let all my mongrel birds go, and to make sure of chicks enough to fill my houses the next season,

6 YEARS IN SUCCESSION
Our Barred Plymouth Rocks have won 1st Pen at the great Brockton Fair. Pocket Book Pointers, with mating list free.
Lambert's Poultry Farm, Apponaug, R. I.

Strong Harness

If you would have your harness rain-proof, sun-proof, sweat-proof, soft, strong and pliable, use

EUREKA Harness Oil

Makes old harness look like new. Preserves the looks of new harness. Contains nothing to cut and chafe. Will not rot stitches.

To reduce axle-friction to an absolute minimum use

BOSTON COACH AXLE OIL

Superior to castor oil and more economical. Does not gum or corrode. Highest Award World's Columbian Exposition. *Sold everywhere—all sizes.*

MADE BY
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Incorporated

BEST PEKIN DUCKS!

Breeders for sale at Reasonable Prices.

W. Bonner, Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y.

$5 AND UP

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE

The "Dandy" is the easiest operated, best built, fastest cutting green bone cutter made. Sold on 15 days free trial with a broad guarantee. If it suits keep it, if not, send it back. Free catalog.
Stratton Mfg. Co., Box 116, Erie, Pa.

PREVENT ROT.

Double the life of fence posts, porches, tanks, sills etc. Prevents warping of shingles. Use

AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM

Endorsed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

On the market since 1875. Booklet Free. Surest Remedy Against Chicken Lice and Mites.

CARBOLINEUM WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY,
348 West Broadway, New York, N. Y.

MORE EGGS

You can get them if you will feed **Harvey's Electric Poultry Food, Cut Alfalfa Hay and Harvey's Mixed Grains.** They are great egg producers and will keep your hens busy. Why not try them and make more money? Sample and free catalog tells how. Write for it today.
Harvey Seed Co., 706 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N. Y.

World Famous Egg Farm

Our Literature is Free for the Asking.

LAKEWOOD FARM COMPANY,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

MONARCH FEED MILLS

Will grind everything that can be ground—all kinds of feed, corn cobs, oats, rye, corn meal, etc.—anything suited to live stock feeding. They are simply and easily operated, and every mill sold is fully warranted. You can get a Monarch Mill on 15 days free trial. Write for particulars and catalog.
SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
P. O. Box 276, Muncy, Pa.

I [illegible] cockerels and two hens [illegible] each of White Wyandottes.

My average fertility of eggs from all my pens was over 90%, and under my hens, which I [illegible] about 15 birds at a time, the hatch of all eggs set was over 85%. My incubators did not do as well, 61% being the best.

A Disaster.

May 6th my entire 100 ft. house, all my pullets, and about 500 chickens went up in smoke. In two of the pens I had brooders, and doubtless it was on account of one of these brooders that the fire occurred.

I was left with 16 breeding hens in the old house, and 71 chickens, which I had not transferred to the long house.

With hens that I had bought and set and a 100 egg and a 140 egg incubator, I now have to show for my year's work some 330 chickens, all May hatched, and about 30 hens; I have also sold 14 hens.

My neighbors put enough money into my hands to buy me the material for four houses 27 x 12 ft., three pens each, 12 x 9 ft., wire front, to be screened in by cloth framed affair screwed on to front during snow season; also a cloth door to fit over the regular window in each pen, this door to be wide open except stormy days.

Two of the houses will have no droppings boards; two will have them.

These houses are built out of rough inch boards, covered on roof with mill ends Paroid; and red rope Neponset on sides and ends; 7 ft. front, 4 ft. back. The front has boards 10 in. from bottom, 18 in. down from top. The roosts will be framed in for winter with ventilation four inches at top where frame swings on rafters.

Food and Care.

I fed chicks ½ cracked corn, ½ wheat for 6 weeks; then added barley, parts ¼ each of barley and wheat, ½ cracked corn.

From the first I also fed dry mash which was before them all the time, 2 of corn meal, 2 of shorts, 2 of ground oats, and 1 of beef scraps, later added 2 of wheat middlings.

Feed now dry mash at noon, the same of grain, making 3 of cracked corn to one each of wheat and barley, morning feed, and at night cracked corn; this winter will change to whole corn. Have to keep chicks confined in 6 x 6 piano box houses, 6 x 12 yards covered, 2 ft. high, on account of foxes; but let them have free run for about 1½ hours at last of day; then they don't stray into the woods. I have taken on Columbian Wyandottes this season. All are growing normally well, with no setbacks thus far.

I am fattening surplus cockerels on 3 parts corn meal, 1 of shorts, and 1 of meat scraps; feed all they will eat morning and night, whole corn at noon.

MR. P.'S STATEMENT.

Object in Keeping Poultry.

The first questions asked in our introductory statement, is the object in keeping poultry. My object, when I purchased the first fowls, about 18 years ago, was to have fresh eggs for my family. I think I had about a dozen in the first flock. From that time to the present, I have always kept from the number first started with to 200, but found by personal experience that I could do better with a few than with a large flock, as my space for keeping them was limited. During my 18 years experience I have had several kinds, and I find that Barred Rocks and Wyandottes are the best birds both for laying and marketing. I have not always found the business profitable, but have spent a great many pleasant hours caring for the fowls. The past year has been fairly successful. Our flock of B. Rocks, Wyandottes, and Minoreas, 89 in all gave us from first of October, 1906, to the 1st of October, 1907, 8,593 eggs. One pen of 17 W. Rocks included in the 89 were sold in March, leaving 72 for the remainder of the year—the B. Rocks and Wyandottes giving us the greatest number of eggs. A pen of Minoreas included in the 72 did not do as well as the B. Rocks and Wyandottes. At the present time we have one pen of White Wyandottes, 21 in number, 18 months old, that we shall include in our winter stock. Now, as I look back over the 18 years we have kept poultry, I feel it has been both for pleasure and profit. Someone has said every man has his hobby, and I think poultry has been mine.

Location.

Our buildings are located at the rear of my house. The land is somewhat sandy. Space taken for buildings about 80 x 64 ft. I submit the enclosed ground plans of buildings and runs.

Kinds and Number of Fowls Kept.

We have 21 White Wyandotte hens, 18 months old, that are about half through their molt. Their average weight is six pounds. General health excellent; active; combs red. All appear to be coming through in fine condition. The eggs that we are getting at the present time are from this flock. They are thoroughbred, coming from J. W. Andrews and Duston strain. These hens commenced laying in October, 1906, and gave us a fine lot of eggs all winter. There has been but one day during this time that we have had no eggs. We have two pens of Partridge Wyandotte pullets, 30 in all, six months old. They will average 4½ lbs. each; came from stock purchased of M. H. Coffin, Whitinsville, and J. B. Hadaway, Brockton, Mass. They are a fine flock. People that have seen them think they are very handsome. There has been no check in their development. They are very active and healthy.

We have two pens of White Wyandotte pullets, 30 in all, six months old. These are from our present flock of White Wyandotte hens. These will average about 4½ lbs. each. Are in excellent condition. We also have one pen of 24 Barred Rocks, six months old, weighing 4½ lbs. They are fine looking birds, and in excellent health.

Method of Feeding.

Our feed up to date has been lawn grass, cut fine with clover cutter. Fed every morning in form of cut feed, using about four quarts of dry feed mixed with the grass, slightly moistened. We commenced feeding this when the chicks were small, as we are obliged to keep them confined the greater part of the time. Sometimes they are given two feeds of this, morning and noon. At night we feed cracked corn, or quite often dry feed. We mix the dry feed ourselves, using the following feeds, varying every few days, as we see fit: We keep a stock of middlings, bran, Wonder food, gluten meal, milk albumen, beef scraps, bone meal, provender, charcoal, and salt, and mix as we think best. Dry feed is fed in boxes of our own make. We have one that does not waste the feed. Through the winter months we give beets twice a week. We cut them in halves and feed in racks, so none are wasted.

We clean the droppings boards twice a week, using kerosene, and chloro-naptholeum on roosts. We have very little trouble with lice. We always find plenty to do, and our fowls are healthy and active, giving us eggs in return for services rendered.

STATEMENT OF MR. B., 2d.

1. The "—— Poultry Farm," of which I am owner, manager, and day laborer combined, is run from a purely financial standpoint. As this is only my second year in the business, I have no past record to point to. All I can say is that last year my flock cleared me in the neighborhood of one dollar per head over cost of feed.

2. The chickens have practically free range on pasture land, with enough shade to protect in hot weather. The only restraint is in the nature of poultry fencing to keep them away from house and garden. The land is heavy yellow clay, low, level; would be termed wet rather than dry soil. The location is on south shore of Lake Erie, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. This large body of water acts as a safety valve, warm late fall, moderate winter, late cool spring, moderate summer, but *heavy* west winds.

3. Have two laying houses — one 85 x 16 feet, and the other 82 x 20 feet; single pitch shed roof; tarred roofing paper; board floor; red cedar post foundation; building well off from ground, and are both dry. Have both glass and muslin windows, and am going to make more opening in No. 1 house this fall, and put more muslin on in winter. Buildings both face east, for two reasons: We have heavy winds from south and west all winter, and I can keep an east window open all day, where, if it were south, many days last winter I would have to keep them closed. They get the early morning sun just at the time they need it, and, as there is no shade near the buildings, they are plenty light. They are cooler in summer, too. I have no yards except temporary ones for breeding in spring, and have to plow and change the green near houses. Use Cyphers incubators and brooders. Use outdoor style; then Cyphers and Model and home made small colony houses till about September, when I get them into large houses for winter.

4. Will winter of White Plymouth Rocks about 50 yearling hens and 100 pullets; S. C. White Leghorns, 100 yearling hens and 500 pullets. These with about 50 cocks and cockerels will make about 800 head. They will be kept in large flocks, the first three mentioned one flock of

the greatest profits are from the first and best spring chickens on the market. Do not be satisfied with old, easy going methods. Get the best equipment—produce the best—and make the most money.

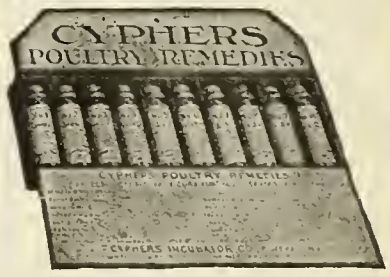
Write for our new book "Incubator Whys" telling why our machines turn 90 per cent of the eggs into chickens and why our prices are lowest. We will send you names and addresses of people in your vicinity using Victor Incubators and Brooders so that you can get first-hand information about us and our machines.

Please tell us whether you are interested in beginners' outfits or larger machines.

GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.
Established 1867.

CYPHERS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

SECURE THEIR REPUTATION FROM THE SUCCESS OF POULTRYMEN KNOWN TO YOU



Ten Remedies with Case, $2.00
Sold in Single Vials, 25c Each

IT WOULD BE STRANGE if you did not know at least one of the many successful poultrymen who write us that much of their success is attributed to the use of Cyphers Incubators and Brooders. You can readily decide this question by writing for our Great Free Catalogue in which we publish a large number of the letters we receive, in many cases with photographs of the writers, their poultry yards, duck farms, brooding houses, etc., etc., and in all cases their names and addresses. This is an opportunity to discover

WHO'S WHO IN THE POULTRY WORLD

Our Catalogue contains photographs of the proprietors of the World's Biggest Duck Farms, America's Leading Egg Farms, Experimental Station Experts and the Most Successful Winners at our Big Shows—New York, Boston, Chicago, etc.

It will be a pleasure to send you this Catalogue—postpaid by us. It is fully illustrated with the many different styles and sizes of machines we manufacture. By getting it now you are enabled to take your time deciding just what machine best meets your requirements, and will secure the advantage of hatching your chicks or ducks early. It's money in your pocket.

The following are the goods we manufacture and Sell Direct to Customers at First Cost, also through thousands of agents and at Six Branch Houses. Ask for Cyphers Incubator Company's Goods and take no others, thereby securing the benefit of our Guarantee.

Guaranteed Best Hatcher

INCUBATORS	CAPONIZING SETS	POULTRY REMEDIES	FOOD COOKERS
BROODERS	SCRATCHING FOOD	LICE POWDER	ROOFING PAPER
PORTABLE HOUSES	DEVELOPING FOOD	LICE PAINT	SPRAY PUMPS
BROOD COOPS	CHICK FOOD	NAPCREOL (Disinfectant)	POWDER GUNS
CHICK SHELTERS	FORCING FOOD	ANTI-FLY PEST	WIRE FENCING
BROODER STOVES	LAYING FOOD	EGG PRESERVATIVE	BONE CUTTERS
SHIPPING COOPS	SHORT-CUT ALFALFA	FUMIGATING CANDLES	CHICK MARKERS
LEG BANDS	SHREDDED ALFALFA	DRINKING FOUNTAINS	BONE MILLS
EGG PACKAGES	MEALED ALFALFA	GRIT AND SHELL BOXES	ROOT CUTTERS
EGG TESTERS	FULL-NEST EGG FOOD	FOOD AND WATER HOLDERS	NEST EGGS
CRAMMING MACHINES	NODI-CHARCOAL		

Address Nearest Office.

Cyphers Incubator Company, Home Office and Factory **Buffalo, N. Y.**

Branch Houses: 21-23 Barclay Street, New York City. 2325 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. 1569 Broadway, Oakland, Cal. 26 Union Street, Boston, Mass. 310 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 117 Finsbury Pavement, London, Eng.

each, and the 500 Leghorn pullets in only two flocks. They then have a big run and lots of scrapping to keep them busy.

They are utility birds, coming from N. E. Collins and Blanchard. The yearling hens are in full molt now, a good many with their new coats on, and but a few that have not started. They all seem in good health and activity with one exception, which will be noted below.

The pullets were hatched in April and May, and all the older ones are maturing now; have eight or ten laying now. The only thing that I can find fault with is that they are more or less infested with intestinal worms. The way I first noticed it was in dressing fowl and chicken for market, and I find but very few but what have them; but to look at the chickens one would not think they were troubled at all. I find that neighbor's chickens a quarter of a mile off have them, so think it must be they came from premises. FARM-POULTRY Information Bureau recommended that I go out of business for a few years, but I will not till I have to, and as this is an experiment club, maybe it will be of some benefit to have the records of such a flock.

5. Am feeding about half cracked corn and half whole wheat, three times a day, and Model beef scrap before them all the while. Will continue this same feed till after the grape harvest, about Nov. 1st, when I will start feeding moist mash in evening meal three or four times a week. Expect to keep beef scrap before them in hoppers all winter. When indoors grain ration is thrown in deep litter of straw to make them work. Have about five tons mangel wurtzels, which I feed; just throw them in pen whole, and make them work for it. I will also feed some whole corn on the ear in same manner. Fresh water, grit, shells, etc., go without saying.

6. Clean droppings boards once to twice a week, and disinfect the boards with nap creol each time or at least twice per month. Use lice paint on roosts when they need it, and have dust bath with lice powder mixed in for them to dust in. Plow ground near houses twice a year, and seed to oats and rye. They have run of five acre vineyard except in fall.

Springfield Poultry and Pet Stock Association Show.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—Will you kindly allow me sufficient space in your paper to say a word or two about what the Springfield (Mass.) Poultry and Pet Stock Association is doing for the poultrymen of this vicinity, and to make an announcement regarding our coming show? At our last regular monthly meeting we had Dr. Sanborn, of Bellingham, Mass., with us, who gave to a large crowd—considerably over 100 people were present—at the board of trade rooms, a splendid talk on "Feeding of Utility Birds." It has been, and always will be, a recognized principle of our association to do equally for the fancier and the utility breeder. Everyone present was well pleased, and we have had numerous applications for membership, and breeders in this vicinity are asking for another open meeting; and we are going to yield to their wishes, and at our November meeting, which comes the 15th, we shall have another able speaker. So much for that end.

Now as to our coming show: It looks as if we would have all if not more birds than we could accommodate under ordinary conditions; but we have made arrangements to give every person entering a chance to show by decreasing the space usually allotted to advertising exhibits. So we can safely say that while every indication points to the biggest and best show ever given in this locality, every bird will be carefully exhibited and given the best of care.

Our premium list has gone to the press, and, by the time this is printed will have gotten to the hands of all known persons interested. If anyone has not received a copy, shall be pleased to mail them one; just send me card with your name.

Our regular offerings this year—regular association premiums—amount to upwards of $2,500, while the local merchants and members of our association offer specials in various goods, etc., of over $250. There are special offers in gold of over $200, and over 25 cups ranging in value from $25 to $5, amounting in an aggregate to above $200. In other words, our specials alone amount to over $1,000. In addition to this we have decided to give as first premiums in those classes where the entries are twenty or more, 25% of the total entry fees.

For some time we have realized that in this part of New England there are, as well as elsewhere, numbers of new breeders who have not felt that they could go to the expense of paying the large entrance fees usually charged; we want those breeders this year to have the benefit of our judges, and to that end we have made the entry fee on single 75 cents, and on pen $1.50; while the regular premiums have been kept at $2 for firsts and $1 for seconds on single classes; and $4 for firsts and $2 for seconds on pens. And as stated above, in classes where the number of entries are twenty or more the firsts will get 25% of the total entrance fees.

Allow me a word as to the list of judges, and I will not further impose upon you. I need not introduce them except to name them, for they are all of New York and Boston quality.

We have J. H. Drevenstedt, of Red Bank, N. J.; C. A. Ballou, of Worcester, Mass.; J. Fred Crangle, of Simsbury, Conn.; R. H. Tuttle, of Hartford, Conn.; Geo. H. Northup, of Raceville, N. Y.; and W. B. Atherton, of Boston, Mass. We reserve the right to add such other judges as may be necessary to assure the scoring of all birds the first day of the show; but any judges added shall be of equal quality with the above. Our show is a score card show, and we believe the only important one in western New England. J. H. FISKE, Sec'y.

Longmeadow, Mass.

Scranton, Pa., Show.

This show will be given at the new Music Hall, from Dec. 30th to Jan. 4, 1908. The cooping of the show will be entrusted to Spratts Patent. The judges will be A. F. Pierce, W. C. Denny, W. J. Stanton, and W. T. Wittman.

The premium list committee will give some one hundred cash specials, and ten silver challenge cups or their equivalent cash value, ranging from $50 to $150. Regular prizes, cash specials, and cash values placed on cups will amount to nearly $3000 that the show will pay out in prizes.

The Scranton Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n has a capital of $5000, and is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. Among the eighty-five stockholders are men in all walks of life, from the daily wage earner to the multimillionaire.

Persons unfamiliar with the financial standing of this association are referred by the managers to any of the eighteen banks of Scranton, to R. G. Dun & Co., or Bradstreet's Commercial Agency.

The Scranton show, known as the "Quality poultry show," was claimed by the judges and many fanciers, as the best poultry show ever given in the state of Pennsylvania, and the third best show in America. Fanciers who were looking for business at the last show, claim that they made no mistake in coming to the land of black diamonds and coined gold, as their books were filled with many orders.

A. W. Close, of Scranton, Pa., will act as secretary. The entries will close Dec. 18. It is very important that exhibitors get their entries in early, as no more than 2000 entries will be taken. The "Quality poultry show" refused more than three hundred birds after entries were closed last year.

The Warren P. and P. S. Association.

The Warren Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n will hold their ninth annual show Dec. 16—20th. Judge, Geo. W. Webb. Liberal cash premiums in addition to the premium ribbons. WM. GRAY, Sec'y.

Warren, Pa.

Look Out For Him.

The great and only Shackleton, the sole inspired writer on poultry topics, the man who wrote "the only book in any language that does or ever did take poultry keeping out of blind hit-or-miss guessing into exact method," is in danger of being lost to poultry culture. He appears in a new role. He is experimenting on himself and his stomach. He has discovered that man does not live by bread alone, that he must add to the bread mastication, and a little water—or, preferably bran and molasses. He tried bread and water alone for a few days, but made the remarkable discovery that as a continuous diet this produced "feelings which seemed to show lack of proper nourishment." He is on the verge of other and more remarkable discoveries. He is already "quite assured that our minds and bodies are not connected in the way that is usually imagined," also that "the brain is an organ of the body, and needs nutrition." He finds himself a difficult subject, because physically and mentally so near perfection that improvement is necessarily quite imperceptible. Nevertheless he does not doubt that it is there, and he proceeds cheerfully along his way.

The significance of it all to poultrymen is still in doubt. It doth not yet appear whether as a result of these great discoveries the discoverer will be translated from the poultry world, or reincarnated in it to propound still newer and more wonderful, and more absolutely infallible ideas regarding poultry culture. We await results with bated breath.

Meantime we would humbly suggest that the investigator experiment a little along other lines. His introspective experiences might be vastly enriched if instead of transferring them to paper he would write his thoughts on the sand with a sharp stick and carefully observe the effects of the change on the progress of poultry culture.

Some stocks, many bonds, and all sorts of investments pay good returns on the money invested, but good advertising is the best dividend payer.—*Advertising Chat.*

Needs No Paint

EVERYBODY likes the "no-paint" idea of Amatite. Its mineral surface is better than paint. It doesn't wear out. It doesn't need renewing. Just leave it alone and it will give perfect service for years.

Selecting Amatite is simply a matter of common sense. The man who looks ahead and calculates the extra bother and expense he will have after he buys a painted roofing will always buy Amatite.

The large and careful buyers, such as big dairy companies and railroads, have found Amatite greatly superior to the "skin coated" ready roofings. (The above view shows a railroad building—the depot at Orange, Texas, on the O. & N. R. R.—roofed with Amatite.) Saving the painting makes Amatite by far the cheapest roofing made.

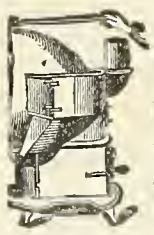
Investigate Amatite—this mineral surface roofing that needs no paint.

We will send on request a little booklet about Amatite and a free sample.

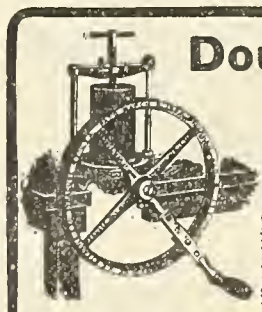
Price $1.90 per roll of 110 square feet f. o. b. Boston.

NATIONAL COAL TAR CO.,
297 Franklin Street, - - Boston.

R. I. REDS
ROSE AND SINGLE COMB
Hatch chickens every month in the year. Fall and winter eggs for incubators $5 to $8 per 100. Plenty of cockerels ranging from extra fine to good $10 to $2 each: from my 240 egg strain. 2000 Reds.
E. S. PIPER, (Club member), No. Haven, Me.


COOK YOUR FEED and SAVE Half the Cost—with the
PROFIT FARM BOILER
With Dumping Caldron. Empties its kettle in one minute. The simplest and best arrangement for cooking food for stock. Also make Dairy and Laundry Stoves, Water and Steam Jacket Kettles, Hog Scalders, Caldrons, etc. ☞ Send for circulars.
D. R. SPERRY & CO., Batavia, Ill.
Jos. Breck & Sons, Agents, Boston, Mass.

Ranney Incubators Hatch More and Bigger Chicks
than any other incubator. Learn the simple, practical reason why. Write at once for Liberal Proposition and Valuable Booklet which tells all about Ranney incubators and about the hundreds of successful poultry men who are making big money with them. This handsome book, full of live, interesting Chicken Talk will be mailed FREE to you by writing TODAY. Address
THE RANNEY INCUBATOR CO.
115 Jackson St., Bay City, Mich.


Double the EGG Production
of your hens by feeding them green cut bone. But it must be *cut* bone, not splintered. The one bone cutter which *mills* the bone—actually cuts it into particles suitable for all sizes of fowls is the
STEARNS BONE CUTTER
Saves energy, time and money. Cuts hard or soft bones, meats, vegetables, etc.
30 Days FREE Trial
Write for proposition and catalogue.
E. C. STEARNS & CO.,
Box 6, Syracuse, N. Y.

IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BAND
To Mark Chickens
CHEAPEST AND BEST
12 for 15c; 25—25c; 50—40c; 100—75c.
Sample Band Mailed for 2c Stamp.
Frank Myers Mfr Box 51, Freeport, Ill.

The Editor's Question Box.

In this department the editor will answer miscellaneous questions on poultry topics, and all special requests for his personal views which can be answered briefly. Inquiries will be answered as promptly as possible and as nearly as may be in the order in which they are received.

Acorns for Poultry. (G. S.)—"As I was watching my father's chickens picking at acorns, it gave me a suggestion to crush them and give acorn meal to the chickens. As acorn feeding has not been mentioned in any poultry book as far as I know, I would like your opinion of it."

While acorns are not a common article of poultry food, they have certainly a food value, for in some places they form a considerable part of the diet of fattening hogs, and if I am not in error they are eaten quite freely by turkeys when available. Acorns are also said to have some medicinal properties, and to have pronouncedly beneficial effects on turkeys affected with blackhead. If Mr. S. has a bone cutter he might try running some acorns through it to cut them up for the chickens.

Some General Questions. (F. W. F.)—"1. Is a house 8 ft. wide, 12 ft. deep, of the open front type, large enough for 25 Leghorn hens? Have droppings board, and use whole floor space for scratching pen. Am afraid this is small, but would like to keep as many as I could, not to crowd them. Would a house 16 x 12 be large enough for 50 hens?

"2. How much grain should I feed 25 Leghorn hens night and morning, when they have a hopper of dry mash before them all the time? Would a quart night and morning be sufficient?

"3. Would a dry mash composed of two parts, by measure, of wheat bran, and one part corn meal, be all right to feed in hoppers?

"4. How much green bone should I feed 25 hens per day? Would one-half pound per hen be sufficient? How much would this be by measure? Could measure it easier than I could weigh it if I knew how much? How could I feed it so that each one would get about the same amount? When I feed them some get more than they should have, and some not enough.

"5. My house is 8 x 12 ft., 7 ft. high in front, 5 ft. in rear, 8 ft. wide; have a window of 8 x 10 glass, 12 light in center, 6 in. from top, and extends to within about 2 ft. from bottom. Upper sash is hinged to swing out. On each side of window and below it is an opening 2 ft. wide and 1 ft. high, covered with cloth on a frame also hinged to swing out. Top of openings are even with lower part of window, and lower post 8 in. above sill. Keep windows and shutters both open in nice weather, but in cold stormy weather close window; also let down cloth covered frames, but you see there can be plenty of fresh air come in at bottom through the muslin shutters. You see when these shutters are hooked up part way the wind can't blow into the house, the fowls can go back and forth through these openings, and they will get plenty of fresh air without any drafts. Studied part of this plan out myself; would like to know what you think of it. Please criticise if necessary. You see my ventilators are in bottom of house. Should I have any above windows also? Roosts are in rear, 3 ft. above floor."

1. Such a house would answer where the fowls could be outdoors most days, but where hens must be kept in much, the space is rather limited. A house of double the dimensions has rather more than double the capacity, because each hen has the use of the whole space, and I would rate a 12 x 16 house as suitable for 50 hens as an 8 x 12 for 20.

2. That will depend on what the hens eat. Some would eat more of the food in the hopper, some more of the grain. Give all the grain that they will eat without leaving too much surplus to accumulate. By observation this amount can be determined with sufficient accuracy. It is a good plan to feed freely, and then at intervals of about a week omit one feed to let the hens clean up any surplus.

3. Such a mixture is "all right" to feed, but other parts of the ration must be adapted to it.

4. A hen fed green bone regularly will ordinarily eat about half an ounce a day, or at that rate. The relation of bulk to weight of green cut bone varies considerably according to the quality and texture of the bone, the quantity of meat, and the fineness of cutting. I never tested the matter to get the facts. Perhaps some reader has. It is not possible to feed so that all hens will get equal amounts, except that by providing more than enough each hen will get all she wants. They do not all want the same quantity. I don't think any hen that is well fed otherwise and regularly given all the green cut bone she can eat, can be fed more than enough of it.

5. I think that if Mr. F. will test the condition of the air at the rear of his house under different conditions he will find that it is often bad, and sometimes very bad. In a narrow house with openings only in the front, the tendency is for the body of air in the house to be held there as in a pocket. Such an arrangement as he has for ventilation will be effective in proportion to the force with which fresh air comes in from the front. I don't think the air at the rear will be changed rapidly enough in any but windy or cold weather without opening the front more.

Laxative and Constipating Foods—Ration for Old Hens. (R. D. S.)—"Are the following foods laxative or constipating: Bran, middlings, oil meal, gluten feed, meat scrap, corn meal? What is a suitable food to be mixed with dry mash to prevent diarrhea? Please give a ration for B. P. Rocks three years old next spring, that will make them lay. How many eggs should be expected of these hens? They have not been bred for eggs especially, but are healthy and about over the molt. I have been feeding different mixtures of the feeds mentioned as a dry mash—bran and middlings making up the main part of the mash, with a small feed of green bone every other day, about one-fourth or one-third ounce per pullet, (Leghorns), with tawn clippings daily, and their bowels are too loose part of the time, droppings of a yellow color, with occasional splashes of red. Is barley constipating?"

None of the food articles mentioned can be properly said to be in themselves either laxative or constipating when fed in suitable quantity and form. If Mr. S. finds that diarrhea results from the dry mash he uses, it is probably because he uses too large a proportion of oil and gluten meal and meat scraps. At the same time it is possible that the diarrhea comes from some other cause, as worms, colds, indigestion. Barred Rocks coming three years old are not likely to lay much until toward spring. I would not care to suggest any ration as likely to make such hens lay. Hens of that age do occasionally lay well. I have had Barred Rock hens three and four years old lay right along with pullets and younger hens that were making big records, but such cases are exceptional, and, as a rule, it is not advisable to keep hens for egg production through the third season. On this point poultrymen are quite generally agreed, though they divide on the question of keeping hens a second winter.

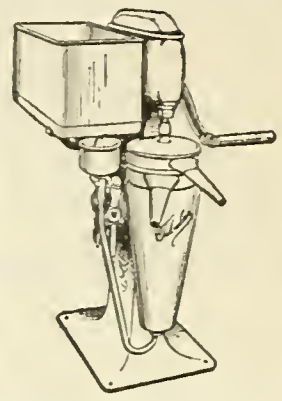
Which Agricultural College? (W. G.)—"Which would be the best agricultural college for a young man with limited means to go to? Orono, University of Maine, or the college at Guelph, in Canada? I mean as regards expenses, as I should like to attend one, but I should like to find the cheapest, as well as the best for limited amount, say, $500."

Like questions as to where to buy stock, eggs, incubators, etc., that is one of the questions each man must answer for himself. I would advise Mr. W. to write both to the institutions mentioned, and to others giving courses in which he is interested, for information as to their courses and facilities. He does not specify what kind of course he wishes to take, but I take it for granted he is most interested in poultry. I think that at Orono much more attention has been given to poultry experiments than to instruction in poultry culture. The colleges which seem to be giving most attention to teaching poultry culture are, Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph; Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y.; Connecticut Agricultural College, at Storrs; and Rhode Island Agricultural College, at Kingston. These all have instructors especially—and, I think, exclusively—for poultry students.

Pullets are Lazy Loafers. (E. J. W.)—"More trouble. My 28 Barred Rock pullets which I raised on free range and on the dry feed method from the start, seem to be all lazy loafers, and too idle to eat of their dry mash, made of bran middlings, ground oats, corn meal, equal parts, one-fourth pound of linseed meal to every four pounds, and 10% good scraps. My hens eat it with relish, so it cannot be off in flavor. Have been feeding these pullets one quart scratch feed in the morning, and three quarts at night; have cut it down to none in the morning and two quarts at night. They all seem well and hearty; good red combs and wattles, except the few not fully mature. No colds; droppings normal, and all sing, but do not feed the mash as I would like. In two days they had not eaten an ounce. Do

Because You Need The Money

It's your business and if you don't attend to it, who will? You cannot afford to keep cows for fun. That isn't business, and, furthermore, it isn't necessary. There is money in cow keeping if you go at it right, and besides there is more fun in going at it right than there is in staying wrong.



You need a Tubular Cream Separator because it will make money for you; because it saves labor; because it saves time; because it means all the difference between cow profits and cow losses.

Look into this matter; see what a Tubular will do for you and buy one because you need it.

How would you like our book "Business Dairying" and our catalog B. 302 both free. Write for them.

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Sanborn's "Lessons in Practical Poultry Keeping"

Have been put into covers, and are sent complete for a single dollar. Helpful hints along modern lines, for a whole year's work with hens and chicks. Hundreds of poultrymen have been working along my plans the past two years. Working rations given.

Dr. N. W. SANBORN, Box 365, Bellingham, Mass.

Barred Rock Cockerels

Good birds at bargain prices if taken at once.
Exhibition birds a matter of correspondence.

L. C. BONFOEY, Box E, Vernon, Conn.

1800 - RHODE ISLAND RED HENS - 1800

(YEARLINGS) FOR SALE $1.50 and $2 EACH; GOOD ONES.

Several Hundred Choice Cockerels,

ROSE OR SINGLE COMB

All Farm raised Dry fed stock $2 and up, according to quality; healthy and O. K. in every particular.

ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM, S. L. BARR, Prop. Bridgewater, Mass.

PRAIRIE STATE

Incubators and Universal Hovers

The Most Perfect Machines for Artifical Incubation and Brooding.

We have many testimonials like this:

Winsted, Ct., June 8, 1907.

Joseph Breck & Sons—Dear Sirs:

We believe the Prairie State Incubator the best yet. We are running them side by side with other makes, and are decidedly in favor of the Prairie State.

Very truly yours,
E. MANCHESTER & SON.

Complete line of everything for the Poultry Farm.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, 51 N. Market St., Boston.

you suppose being on range they get enough? Although to me they seem to range very little, always loafing and sunning themselves in cosy corners, and seem none too eager to leave their roosts in the morning. Have handled R. I. Reds and White Rocks before, both active breeds, but those Barred Rocks beat me. I can't seem to hit them right at all."

Instead of cutting out the scratch feed to make the pullets eat the dry mash, I would reverse the process, and, in addition to reducing, for the present, the grain given, would take away the dry mash until the pullets regain their appetites. It may be that they are overfed just enough to spoil their appetites and to cause a little indigestion.

Roup. (A. M.)—"Can you tell me what's wrong with my chickens? They are apparently healthy, when suddenly their throat and head begin, to swell, and sometimes one eye is swelled until it protrudes. They are mostly young chickens that are affected, and Leghorns have it worse than P. Rocks. They are troubled with the disease in the fall and early winter. I am very anxious to find a cure, as I lost 75 young Leghorns last fall, and notice that two of the hens are sick now."

The trouble is roup. The cause might appear if Miss M. would give me a statement of conditions under which the fowls are kept.

Dahlia Bulbs for Poultry. (W. H. W.)—"Can dahlia bulbs be used as a feed for hens, the same as potatoes would be used? When I take up my dahlia toes I shall have quite a number that grew but poor or second rate flowers, and these bulbs, probably a bushel or more, will be thrown away unless I can use them either cooked or raw for my hens."

I am unable to answer Mr. W.'s question. So far as I know, the subject has never been brought up before. Possibly some of the experiment stations have made investigations as to the food value of tuberous rooted plants grown for other than food purposes, but I am not able to locate any report of that kind.

How Roup Sometimes Develops. (G. C. W.)—"May I ask your opinion on what I should do to this flock of hens? I had 54—40 W. Leghorns, 14 W. Wyandottes in a house 16 x 10, with a scratching pen of the same size. They have been doing fine all summer. I bought 100 R. I. Reds which were shipped me Oct. 8, received o. k., one dead. It was a drizzly day, and a little chilly. All was o. k. until the 19th or 20th, I found one with a bad case of roup; eight followed. Killed ten by the 22d, thought I had it out, but I find one of my old hens has it now, and a number, 15 or more, with colds nearly in it. Keep them in until frost is off. They lie around all day. Some molting heavy. Have a house 2 sections, roosting room 16 x 10, board floor. Scratching pen 16 x 10. Do you think 50 is too many? Have roosts whole length of one house, and have 60 in it. Two windows, two sash, 2½ x 2½ hole that goes in scratching pen is in on side, up front. Shall I give air by windows at night? Put medicine as stated on page 214 of Poultry-Craft, in drinking water."

When roupy troubles develop so long after the hens were received, I think it is usually fair to assume that the cause is to be sought in the fowls' new home. If the trouble developed almost immediately after the fowls were received that would indicate either that the fowls came from a roupy flock or had latent roup which developed with a change to new conditions; but one cannot be at all sure of such matters unless acquainted with all the circumstances, and even then some cases are puzzling. If the Rhode Island Reds had been accustomed to roosting in the open air, or in very open sheds or houses, and to rough it generally, I should expect colds to develop, if at this season of the year they were kept shut up "until the frost is off." That statement considered in connection with the question about ventilation, and the mention of the size of the roosting room and number of hens kept in it, leads me to suspect that the hens are too closely confined and coddled too much. Hens that are used to such treatment can stand it, but to take hens from an active outdoor life and subject them to special protection from weather conditions not at all objectionable to a rugged fowl has about the same effect on the hen that shutting a backwoodsman up in a city office by day and a city flat by night has on the man. The roosting room 10 x 16 would accommodate 60 hens if sufficiently ventilated. I don't know that I clearly understand the arrangement and construction of the house. I take it that the 10 x 16 room has two windows each 2½ x 5 ft. At this season of the year certainly, and perhaps all winter, I would have the sash out of both windows entirely.

SHOWS TO OCCUR.

Corrections.

Jan. 6—9. Brantford, Ont. J. I. McCormick, Sec'y.

New Announcements.

Nov. 19—22. Winfield, Iowa. Shellabarger, Judge. J. N. Osborn, Sec'y.

Nov. 20—22. Glenwood, Iowa. Russell, Judge. M. Whitaker, Sec'y.

Nov. 25—29. **Deer Creek, Okla.** Fite, Judge. C. W. McKowan, Sec'y.

Nov. 25—30. Union, Iowa. Russell, Judge. H. C. Moore, Sec'y.

Nov. 26—28. Lemonia, Iowa. Southard, Judge. W. H. Blair, Sec'y.

Nov. 26—29. Wellman, Iowa. Shaner, Judge. A. F. Lougwell, Sec'y.

Nov. 28—29. Fairfield, Iowa. Russell, Judge. John McEldary, Sec'y.

Dec. 2—7. McCallsburg, Iowa. Shellabarger, Judge. J. H. Boston, Sec'y.

Dec. 3—5. Rolfe, Iowa. Southard, Judge. M. Bruce, Sec'y.

Dec. 3—7. Humeston, Iowa. Russell, Judge. A. J. Robinson, Sec'y.

Dec. 9—14. Colorado Springs, Colo. Rigg, Judge. G. W. Veditz, Sec'y.

Dec. 10—12. **Penacook, N. H.** F. G. Blanchard, Sec'y.

Dec. 10—13. Charlton, Iowa. Shellabarger, Judge. J. O. Beeker, Sec'y.

Dec. 10—13. Roland, Iowa. Hale, Judge. J. H. Jondahl, Sec'y.

Dec. 11—14. Creston, Iowa. Keeler, Judge. J. W. Seurr, Sec'y.

Dec. 16—20. Mason City, Iowa. Southard, Judge. John Ruler, Sec'y.

Dec. 18—21. New London, Iowa. Russell, Judge. F. L. Clawson, Sec'y.

Dec. 18—21. Kirtland, Ohio. E. S. Grable, Judge. A. H. Booth, Menton, Sec'y.

Dec. 19—20. Danville, O. F. O. Padgett, Sec'y.

Dec. 26—Jan. 1. Ft. Atkinson, Wis. Geo. A. Potter, Sec'y.

Dec. 30—Jan. 4. Ponca City, Okla. E. M. Garner, Sec'y.

Dec. 31—Jan. 3. Greenfield, Iowa. Shellabarger, Judge. J. B. Carnes, Sec'y.

Dec. 31—Jan. 3. Manchester, N. H. C. H. Tobie Sec'y.

Jan. 6—11. Little Falls, N. Y. Harry Down, Sec'y.

Jan. 7—10. Huron, S. D. Shaner, Judge. J. F. Reinelt, Sec'y.

Jan. 14—17. Oberlin, O. Fell, Judge. J. L. Edwards, Sec'y.

Jan. 20—23. Great Falls, Mont. Warnock, Judge. V. J. Babcock, Sec'y.

Jan. 20—25. Iowa Falls, Iowa. Helmlich, Judge. H. S. Nixon, Sec'y.

Jan. 28—31. Lexington, Ky. McClave, Judge. D. D. Slade, Sec'y.

Feb. 4—7. Titusville, Pa. T. L. Andrews, Sec'y.

Since the printing of the list in the Oct. 1 issue, the following shows have accepted our offer, and lists of awards will be published in FARM-POULTRY:—

Pontiac, Mich.; Elgin, Ill.; Delavan, Wis.; Blue Island, Ill.; Montpelier, O.; Evansville, Ind.; Breckenridge, Mich.; Monmouth, Ill.; Bradford, Pa.; Butte, Mont.; Herndon, Va.; Springfield Fanciers Club, Mass.; Springfield Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n, Mass.; Woonsocket, R. I.; Meriden, Ct.; Lynn, Mass.; Scranton, Pa.; Milford, Mass.; Decatur, Ind.; Mitchell, S. D.; Guilford, Conn.; Toledo, O.; Lenox, Mass.; Ephrata, Pa.; Penacook, N. H.; Martinsville, Ind.; Paxton, Ill.; Bradford, Pa.; Columbus, O.; Quincy, Ill.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Beverly, Mass.; Windber, Pa.; Geneva, Ohio; Morris, Ill.; Pleasant Valley, N. Y.; Worcester, Mass.; Freeport, Me.

To Members of the National White Wyandotte Club.

Mr. Ross C. H. Hallock, sec'y-treas. of our club has been elected sec'y-treas. of the American Poultry Association, and as it will be necessary for him to give his whole time to this work he has been obliged to resign from the office of sec'y-treas. of our club. It is to be regretted that he could not finish the year. I earnestly hope that all members will help Mr. Rankin in every way possible to carry on the good work of our club. Mr. Rankin will get out the club catalogue, and I hope you will cooperate with him in making this the best one ever gotten out by any club.

The successful associations that secured the $100 offered by the club in the five sections of the country are: Springfield Fanciers Club, of Springfield, Mass., eastern section; Madison Square Garden show, New York city, central section; Lincoln, Neb., western section; Dallas, Texas, southern section; Guelph, Ont., Canadian section.

W. R. GRAVES, Pres.

Boston Suburban Poultry Club.

This club holds its regular monthly meeting at 7.30 o'clock, Tuesday evening, November 19, in Social Hall, Tremont Temple.

Every poultry keeper, and everyone interested in poultry, in the vicinity of Boston, should join the club.

Membership costs only a dollar a year, and the membership card admits to all meetings of the club.

The club is educational in character, the meetings being devoted sometimes to lectures or talks by eminent and successful poultrymen, and sometimes to discussions among the members.

It is expected that Mr. J. B. Hadaway, of Brockton, Mass., will address the club at the November meeting, speaking of the breeding and exhibition of Partridge Wyandottes. Should Mr. Hadaway be unable to be present, other arrangements will be made. In any case those attending are assured of an interesting and instructive program.

If you are not a member, come to the next meeting. Admission to non-members, 25 cts., which is refunded to those who join. We have to refund most all admissions. W. B. ATHERTON, Sec'y.

J. H. ROBINSON, Pres.

A Valuable Book on Domestic Animals.

As the initial volume in their new "Country Life Education Series," Ginn & Company have issued, "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by Charles S. Plumb, professor of animal husbandry in the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University.

This book is the most complete and thorough work of the kind which has come to our notice, and the most satisfactory in the treatment of its subject. The author's style makes his work attractive to general readers, while his method and thoroughness give it peculiar value as a text book.

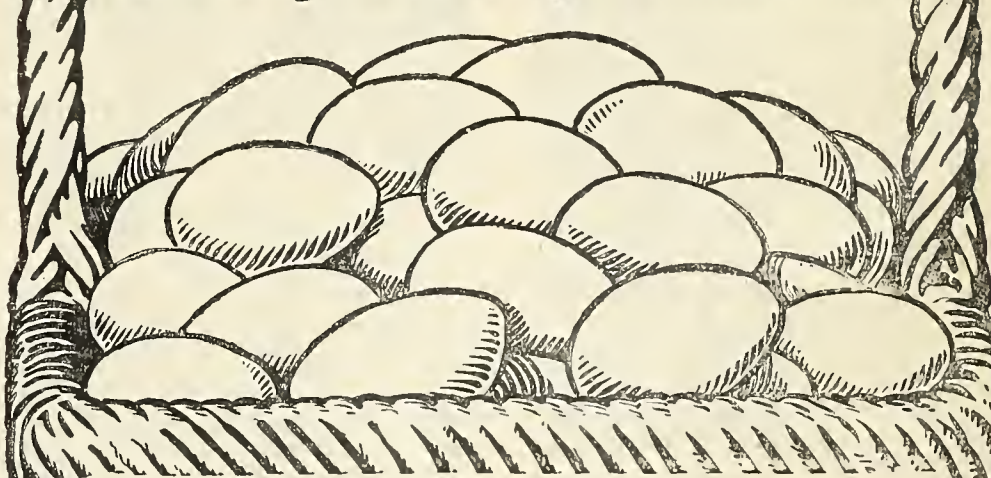
The subject is divided into four sections, treating respectively of "The Horse, the Mule, and the Ass," "Cattle," "Sheep and Goats," and "The Pig," and the nearly six hundred pages of the work comprise actually four complete and independent books, in which every type of farm animal is described and appreciatively discussed, and the history, description, characteristics, and economic status of each breed and variety is concisely presented.

It is a book that meets a growing demand, and will greatly stimulate the increase of that demand. Published by Ginn & Company, Boston, New York, Chicago, London.

Liberal Inducements.

We are informed by Mr. A. A. Miller, secretary of the McKeesport, Pa., show, which is to be held Dec. 23—28, that not only is the association offering $1,500 in cash prizes, but there will be 40 silver cups, ribbons, etc., to be contested for. All indications are for an exceptionally fine show this year, and the management is determined to sustain the enviable reputation gained of looking carefully after the interests of exhibitors and comforts of their birds. A request to the secretary for premium list will meet with prompt attention.

Are Your Hens In Money-Making Condition



Now is the time to get ready f r the season of high-priced eggs by giving your hens

Pratts Poultry Regulator
OF PHILADELPHIA PA.
(Formerly known as Pratts Poultry Food)

—the positive, guaranteed egg producer. It carries hens safely through the moulting period—makes them lay more eggs—prevents and cures all poultry diseases—increases your profits. A dollar package is sufficient for 100 chickens one month.

ADVICE FREE

If there is anything wrong with any of your live stock—poultry, horses, cows, hogs or sheep—be sure to write to us. Our expert veterinarians will write and tell you what to do immediately.

DOUBLE GUARANTEE

Each package of Pratts Poultry Regulator is accompanied by a written guarantee from the Pratt Food Company, which is signed by the President of the Company and also by your dealer.

Pratts New Poultry Book (Regular Price, 25 Cents) FREE if you send us your name and address on a postal card.

Pratt Food Co. OF PHILADELPHIA Dept. C PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Exeter Show.

The Exeter, N. H., Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, will hold its fourth annual show Jan. 8—10, 1908. The managers are trying to make the entry of pigeons an eye opener. There is a good list of specials already offered, and more are to come. The entry fee is 15 cts.; 75 cts. first, 35 cts. second; four birds to fill class. The birds will be cooped free this year. This we hope will prove a drawing card. Mr. Geo Feather will judge. Try us and see if we do not use you right. H. A. Swain, sup't of pigeons.

C. C. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

Opportunity's Knock.

Those who are looking for bargains in Barred Rock cockerels of the big, healthy, vigorous kind that will prove at once a pleasure and a profit to their owners, will consult their best interests by looking up advertisement of Mr. L. C. Bonfoey, Vernon, Conn., in this number. This is the breeder whose first prize pullet at Boston, 1907, also won $25 cup for best white bird in show, all varities competing, which presumes quality of a high order. Mr. Bonfoey stipulates, however, that those desiring to take advantage of the bargains he offers must order at once. If you are a prospective buyer, and favorably impressed with the opportunity, which seems an excellent one from any view, you had better get into communication with him at once, and in this way avoid disappointment.

A Valuable Quartette.

We acknowledge receipt from the Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn., whom many of our readers will recognize as publishers of the well and favorably known monthly publication, *Poultry Herald*, of four books devoted to different features of the great poultry industry. The titles are as follows: "Egg Money" (how to increase it); "Poultry Houses" (coops and equipment); "Chicks" (hatching and rearing); "Poultry Manual" (a guide to successful poultry keeping).

"Egg Money" is one of 128 pages, and, as its title implies, is devoted to the best methods of increasing the egg yield from all flocks, whether kept on the city lot, the village acre, or the farm. Twenty-five successful poultrymen have contributed to its pages, so that the reader is assured of complete and reliable information on this money making branch of the business.

"Poultry Houses" (96 pages) is a book of new plans for building practical up to date colony houses, continuous houses, roosting coops, brood coops, fixtures, and utensils. The plans and dimensions are clearly set forth in the text, and emphasized by means of reproduced drawings, thus making it improbable that the reader can go astray. In this case, also, a number of practical men have collaborated to excellent purpose.

"Chicks," (126 pages), by Mr. H. A. Nourse and nineteen other successful poultrymen, is a manual of dependable instruction in incubating, brooding, feeding, housing, and developing winners and layers, as well as giving practical instructions on the fattening, killing, and marketing of broilers and roasting chickens. The complete work is to be commended, inasmuch as the subject has been handled in a plain practical manner which insures the reader's complete understanding.

Last, but by no means least of the quartette, "The Poultry Manual," (a guide to successful poultry keeping), a book of 168 pages, and now in its eighth edition, which presumes a splendid popularity. The first part, devoted to the plumage, shape, etc., characteristics of different breeds, is by Franklane L. Sewell, easily the foremost poultry artist of the day. The second part takes the practical farm poultry side, and is by Mrs. Ida E. Tilson, who has gained a wide reputation as an adept by her lectures and long experience.

Every one of this quartette of dependable books is printed on a good quality paper with easily read type, profusely and appropriately illustrated. The buyer will find that money expended on any or all of these books has been wisely invested.

Jamestown Show Birds Lost.

The management of the Jamestown poultry show, in returning the exhibits to the shippers, through error in some way returned two Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, exhibited by Mr. F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va., to some one of the other exhibitors. The birds were a cockerel, band No. 4202 T, pullet band No. 2703 T, Smith sealed bands, with the name "Bullington" on. If any of the exhibitors have received these birds, I will thank them to kindly advise me or forward the pair to me by Adams express.

F. S. BULLINGTON,
Sec'y Va. Poultry Ass'n
Richmond, Va.

Western Madison Square, January 20—25, 1908.

The Nebraska State Poultry Association holds its next annual show, the Madison Square of the west, January 20—25, 1908, in the mammoth auditorium at Lincoln, Neb. There will be $250 divided into $10 gold specials, placed on various classes. These are donated by our president, M. M. Johnson. The western section show of the National White Wyandotte Club will also meet with us, and that club will provide a judge for this class. One hundred dollars will be given to club members at this grand exhibit of White Wyandottes, in special prizes. Add to this over $1,500 in cash prizes, this money being appropriated for the industry in Nebraska, and twenty-five grand silver cups given by the merchants and business men of Lincoln, and fanciers can get a good idea of the value of the Nebraska state show as the leading western exhibition. E. B. Day will superintend the next show; and the lighting and heating of the big auditorium will be up to the mark as usual. Our judges are Russell, Rhodes, and Shellabarger, with W. R. Graves as a possible addition to judge the White Wyandottes. Premium lists are ready for mailing and may be had by addressing the secretary, L. P. Ludden, Lincoln, Neb.

A. D. BURHANS.

Wins An Important Case.

"Carbolineum," a Trademark, and Rights Exclusive, According to Recent Court Decision.

Judge Tarrant, of the circuit court, has rendered his decision in the case of Richard Avenarius of Gaualgesheim, Germany, against Jacob Kornely, involving the right to the use of the word "Carbolineum," for wood preserving paints. The case was begun about three years ago, Otto Dornet appearing for the plaintiff, and has attracted some attention. Avenarius, who was the first to make a wood preserver from the by products of coal tar, coined the word "Carbolineum" in 1876, and has since employed it as a trademark for his goods, claiming exclusive rights to the same. He was refused trademark rights in both Germany and Austria, because neither country, at the time he adopted the word, recognized any trademark rights in words as such. For this reason it was claimed for the defense, there could be no right to the exclusive use of the word in the United States. To sustain this contention considerable testimony was taken in Europe by deposition, and authenticated copies of several foreign judgments were offered in evidence, the suit being bitterly contested. Judge Tarrant holds, however, that the case before him is governed by the law of this country, and that so far as the United States is concerned, the plaintiff is entitled upon the facts as they were proved to exist in Germany, to protection of his trademark word, without regard to what the German and Austrian courts may have held. His decision establishes the product of Avenarius as the original and only genuine "Carbolineum," and the defendant Kornely will be enjoined from further use of the word, besides being required to account for the profits made by its use for the last ten years. It is said that similar actions will now be instituted by the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company of this city, the plaintiff's agents in the United States, against dealers elsewhere who have been using the word without authority.

Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements only will be inserted in these columns, and no display other than the initial word or name allowed. No advertisement containing less than TWO *lines will be accepted. All parts of lines will be charged as one full line. No limit to number of lines ad. may contain. An advertiser can divide his copy and have an ad. under as many headings as he wishes. Cost of classified advertising will be at a uniform rate of* 25 cents per line, *each and every insertion; no less price per line for any number of lines or times ordered. Copy will be changed as often as desired without extra cost. About seven ordinary words make a line. Initials and figures count as words. We classify the headings in alphabetical order, the value of which arrangement to the advertiser is at once apparent, enabling the buyer to immediately locate advertisements of any particular kind in which he may be interested.*

BANTAMS.

BANTAMS, Buff, Wh., Black Cochin; reasonable; show specimens. Chas. Fisk, Middletown, Ct.

BREEDING STOCK.

ALL BREEDS of live pure bred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, cavies, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue.
Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co.,
Dept. I. 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

DISAPPOINTED—That is what you will be if you don't get some of our Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. We have a splendid lot of yearlings and young stock of the highest quality for sale, and will give you a square deal.
Crystal Poultry Farm, R. F. D., Washington, N. J.

BUFFINTON'S BUFFS, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff and Columbian Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Rose Comb Buff Orpington, and S. C. White Orpington, 1 Buff Brahma cock $2.
Rowland G. Buffinton, Somerset, Mass.

BARGAIN—pure bred White Rock breeders, $1.25 each; all vigorous. E. L. Taylor, Chatham, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes, S. C. White and Black Leghorns, cockerels and pullets; 300 breeders at summer prices. We need the room; if you want stock write quick. Christy Farm Co., Cortland, N. Y.

MADISON SQUARE, 1907, first Golden Polish. Exhibition Barred Rocks. R. C. B. Leghorns, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks; honest value in stock or eggs. Rev. W. P. Mackay, Jamaica, N. Y.

BARGAIN list Buff, Wh. Wy's, R. C. Bl. Minorcas. H. R. Ingalls, Dep't FP, Greenville, N. Y.

HIGH class exhibition and breeding Buff Cochins and White Wyandottes. Splendid birds, very reasonable; eggs in season. Uncle Sam's P. Yards, S. Berger, prop. P. O. Box 106, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

BREEDING stock, latest winnings, Kingston, Sept., 12 firsts, 9 seconds, 1 third. White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, S. C. R. I. Reds, Lt. Brahma Bantams; bargains. Wm. H. Nobbs, Davisville, R. I.

COCKERELS AND PULLETS, April hatched, well matured W. Wyandottes, W. Leghorns, and R. I. Reds; great laying strains, $2 each; 3 for $5.
Geo. S. Bowen Eastford, Conn.

CHARCOAL.

CHARCOAL $1.50 per bbl., freight prepaid to any station east of Mississippi river. Six sizes to choose from; write for samples. Thomas Bros. Co., Beach St. and Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARCOAL, Medium fine or granulated $1.75 per bbl. Freight paid east of the Mississippi.
The Park & Pollard Co., Canal St., Boston.

CHARCOAL, in any quantity.
W. P. Potter, 157 Plainfield St., Prov., R. I.

POULTRY Charcoal only $1 per bbl.; samples free. C. B. Charcoal Co., Bridgewater, Mass.

COCHINS.

BUFF Cochins, Hanchetts strain. Will sell three trios, May hatched, elegant plumage, large size, sure winners at any show; write for prices.
A. H. Lytle, Farnham, N. Y.

DUCKS.

FOR SALE, two hundred first class Pekin ducks, suitable for breeders. Price in lots of ten or more, $1 each. Fishers Island Farm.
Fishers Island, N. Y.

MAM. Pekin drakes, highest quality, largest size; prices low. LeRoy W. Siegfried, Waterloo, N. Y.

INDIAN RUNNER ducks, 300 young females now laying at $1.50. Chestnut Hill Poultry Yards, A. B. Coolidge, Orange, Mass.

INDIAN Runner drakes, choice stock, beautiful in form and feather. F. H. Wood, Cortland, N. Y.

INDIAN RUNNER ducks from prize winning stock, $3 pair; $4 trio; choice birds; limited number for sale. Geo. Rix, Hemlock, N. Y.

FAVEROLLES.

FAVEROLLES—"The king of utility fowls." Circular for stamp. Dr. Phelps,
Also Lakenvelders. Glens Falls, N. Y.

WHITTY'S strain, late Wiseacres, bred for show and utility; stock. M. Whitty, Malden, N. Y.

FERRETS.

5000 ferrets, stamp for illust. book and prices. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

GUINEAS.

500 PURE PEARL Guineas, must be sold before Xmas. Rare opportunity to purchase fine breeding stock for next season; $2 pair; $2.75 per trio; $8 per dozen, properly mated. Catalogue free. Pioneer Guinea Farm, Marietta, Ohio.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

WANTED, second hand Cyphers Incubator.
C. L. Turner, Attleboro, Mass.

JAVAS.

BLACK Java cockerels and pullets, fine stock for sale. G. M. Mathews, Brocton, N. Y.

LEGHORNS.

400 S. C. White Leghorns, hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels; heavy laying strain, and large size birds, as good as the best. Write now. Eggs $4 per 100. C. A. Stevens, Box 3, Wilson, N. Y.

4000 S. C. W. Leghorns, large, healthy, line bred, white birds, bred for heavy egg production; breeding, and utility stock, and eggs for hatching for sale at fair prices.
Belle Hill White Leghorn Range, Elkton, Maryland.

R. C. White Leghorns. Show, breeding and utility stock; prices right. Jas. Holden, Addison, N. Y.

S. C. Black Leghorns, 18 hens, one and two years, with cock'l $20. G. H. Selleck, Exeter, N. H.

R. C. White Leghorns, pure white breeding ck'ls, only $1.50 each. Walter Hurd, Elkland, Pa.

S. C. W. Leghorns (Wyckoff's) $1.50; write me; Game fowl. Dr. Wight, Harrison, Me.

SPECIAL sale S. C. W. Leg. pullets from heavy layers and weighers; well developed June hatch. Emory E. Banks, Creekside Place, E. Pembroke, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL POULTRY YARDS, Arcade, N. Y. 1500 grand S. C. White Leghorn yearlings, pullets and cockerels; the kind you want at prices you can stand. "Mason's Leghorns are the large ones," very hardy and great layers. Returnable at my expense if not satisfactory—that's fair. Illus. cat.

SHADY NOOK FARM'S champion winter laying strain of Rose Comb White Leghorns are the results of 22 years careful selecting and trap nest breeding; choice cockerels fit to win in any company, at special prices. Leslie C. Stewart,
So. Jefferson, N. Y.

S. C. Br. Leghorn hens, pullets; Lt. Brahmas; R. I. Reds. J. R. Hatch, Cliftondale, Mass.

S. C. White Leghorns—pullets and cock'ls, Toulouse geese. Gaskill's Poultry Farm, Wilson, N. Y.

LICE PAINT.

ONCE A YEAR LICE PAINT will keep houses, brooders, etc., free from mites if used once a year; 50c. gal. Woodsdale Poultry Plant,
Summit, R. I.

MINORCAS.

1000 Minorcas, best quality, 28 page cat. Geo. H. Northup, R. F. D. 2, Raceville, N. Y.

BLACK Minorcas. Young stock for sale.
R. Story, 187 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. C. Black Min. yearling hens, R. C. cock'ls, write for description. S. O. Kent, Rowley, Mass.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF, BLACK, AND WHITE Orpingtons, S. C. Choice young stock for sale. Can furnish winners for any show. Emil Doehr, Wallingford, Ct.

S. C. BLACK Orpingtons. Want a winner? Then send for bargain prices and free photos, and see what I have to offer.
W. E. Mathews, Box 474, New London, Conn.

BLACK Orpingtons, grand in size, shape, vigor. Splendid prize winning qualities. Clean sweep at Housatonic fair this fall. Stock for sale.
L. S. Siggins, or Roy L. Davis, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

S. C. BLACK Orpingtons. Bargains; yearling cock, two hens, pullets and cockerels for sale. Duke of Kent strain; choice breeders; cheap for want of room. L. B. Hindman, Beaver, Pa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Having purchased the entire stock of a breeder, will sell breeders and exhibition stock at reasonable prices; birds have won in strong competition.
H. E. Challis, Box 8, So. Danville, N. H.
State vice-president Am. Orp. Club.

SUNSWICK POULTRY FARM, South Plainfield, N. J., have a limited number of their choice young stock for sale of Buff, Black, and White Orpingtons. Our young stock are all well developed, and are all sired by our winners at New York and Boston. They are winning for us, and will do the same for you. Prices consistent with quality. Satisfaction given or money returned.
George J. May, manager, Box F. P.

PHEASANTS.

50 BEAUTIFUL natural colored souvenir postals of all pheasants, zoological birds, pets, etc., for 35 cts., including scheme. "How to Make Money Quick by Mail." U. S. Pheasantry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PIGEONS.

UNVARNISHED facts about squab raising, for stamp. W. G. Todd, East Bridgewater, Mass.

GUARANTEED mated Homers. Fast breeders, producing squabs market is looking for. Write for circular. Eastern Homer Co., Beverly, Mass.

FOR SALE, twenty pair common and twenty pair white pigeons. Chas. L. Fisk, Middletown, Ct.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF Rocks exclusively; fine birds. Solid in color. T. D. Schofield, Woodstock, N. H.

BUFF ROCKS ONLY, winners Madison Square, '07; Boston, '05, '06, '07. Fine stock reasonable. Noyes, New London, Conn.

BUFF ROCKS, winners of 100 premiums in three years; solid in color; stock and eggs. Dr. Coolidge, Bristol, N. H.

EXCELSIOR. Stop, look, listen: 200 Excelsior White P. Rocks, bred to win. Money can't buy better. S. A. Bates, Westboro, Mass.

WORLD'S best White Rock cockerels, $2 ea.; 3 for $5. R. H. Loveland, Lamar, Penna.

BRED TO LAY Barred Rocks, trap nested 5 generations, 200 eggers; 200 cockerels for sale. The male is half your flock; you can well afford to put a few dollars in one of these birds; send for free booklet and be convinced; tells how we breed, house, and feed. L. R. Black, R. 3, East Holden, Me.

WHITE Plymouth Rocks, large, early hatched, farm raised cockerels, bred from H. W. Graves best line; large, mature, vigorous birds for crossing, $2.50 to $3; fancy breeders, $5 each. Pudding Hill Poultry Farm, A. B. Seeley, prop., Marshfield, Mass.

FIFTY choicest White Rock hens, $1, $1.50, and $2.50; grand shape and color; bred exclusively 15 years; splendid 6 year show record. Cockerel bargains after Dec. 1. Mrs. S. A. Sproat, Lore City, Ohio.

BARRED Rock yearling hens, grand breeding birds. Miss H. A. Heaton, Bailston Lake, N. Y.

FISHEL White Rocks, 25 pullets, 10 cockerels, and 15 hens—50 birds—price $80 bargain. Can keep but one breed. No birds reserved. M. B. Gould, Granville, N. Y.

GOOD White P. Rock cockerels, bred in last season's breeding, almost given away, want their room. Oakhurst P. Farm, 380 May St., Worcester, Mass.

PRINTING.

POULTRY POST CARDS, beautiful illustrations, 15c. per dozen, assorted or all one kind, 100 with your advt. $1.50; 500, $3.56; sample free; other printing for poultrymen reasonable and up to date. Fink & Sons, 14 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, winners of 1st prizes, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Cincinnati. Eggs at $2.50 per 15; special matings at $5 per 15. House Rock Poultry Farm, C. M. Bryant, prop., Wollaston, Mass.

EGGS from Shove's Rose and Single Comb Rhode I. Reds and Houdans, $2 for 13; $5 for 40; have been breeding them for the last ten years. Also Pekin ducks and Homer pigeons. Be sure and send for circular. A few good birds for sale. D. P. Shove, Fall River, Mass.

1,000 FARM raised Single Comb Reds, bred from large, heavy laying prize winning stock; none better; write your wants; send for circular. John D. W. Bodfish, West Barnstable, Mass.

WHITE Birch Poultry Farm, Bridgewater, Mass. S. C. R. I. Reds, Indian Runner and Rouen ducks. See ad. page 472.

SIDNEY L. BARR, Bridgewater, Mass. Rhode Island Reds; see ad. page 466.

100 PULLETS, 50 cockerels, R. C. R. I. Reds, Tuttle strain; breeding and exhibition stock, $2 to $5 each, and up. M. B. Gould, Granville, N. Y.

300 SELECTED cockerels, fine show birds and breeders. All stock sold on approval, $2 to $50 each. S. Smith, 602 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AT VERMONT STATE FAIR, White River Junction, Brattleboro, and Springfield, our Single Comb Rhode Island Reds won in September and October, 1907, three first, three second, and four third premiums; 200 selected range grown cockerels. Brookside Poultry Farm, Bellows Falls, Vt.

S. C. REDS, choicest in exhibition, breeding, utility; winners Gloversville, Schenectady, N. Y. state fair; grand cock'ls $1 to $5; breeders $2 ea.; util. puls. $1 to $1.50. Wm. Phillips, Jr., Amsterdam, N.Y.

R. I. REDS, choice cockerels and pullets from $1 upwards. Durgin Bros., Exeter, N. H.

HIGH CLASS Single Comb R. I. Red cockerels and pullets; selected from 1900 raised this past season. I can furnish breeding and exhibition stock at reasonable prices, that are the production of years of line breeding from winning ancestors. Frank D. Read, Fall River, Mass.

S. C. REDS, finest I ever raised; won 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 2 thirds, two $25 silver cups and special for best exhibit in American class, at Mineola, N. Y., Sept., 1907. Stock for sale. R. Seaman, Box 5, Jericho, N. Y.

TEN DOLLARS takes Rose Comb cockerel and pullet that won first at Amesbury, Mass., 1907. A. L. Leigh, Newbury, Mass.

REDS worth buying and breeding. Mature pullets. Old Acres, Wrentham, Mass.

CLARK FARM, CONCORD, MASS., offers Rhode Island Red cockerels and pullets of both combs, from $1 up. Among them are some good exhibition specimens.

TO LET.

LARGE fully equipped poultry farm; land enough for farming; fruit trees; large dwelling house, steam heated, bath, hot and cold water; barn; gasoline engine; incubators, brooders; poultry house covering floor space of 77,000 square feet. Plant now running successfully, with sale for eggs and birds at 25 per cent above market rates. Party must have money enough to stock place; no others need apply. Rent low to right party. Address J. S. D., care of Carrier 53, Lynn, Mass.

TRAP NESTS.

THE PRACTICAL, accurate, compact, simple, easy, inexpensive. M. J. Whitty, Malden, N.Y.

IDEAL Trapnest specialties are the standard; cir. free. Frank O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Maine.

TURKEYS.

APRIL Bronze turkeys, World's fair strain; immense size, brilliant plumage, $2.50. Trained bred Collies, prize imp'td, cheap. L. Bennett, Hollins, Va.

WHITE Hollands, roost at home kind, why go miles for eggs and stock; young toms, $4.50; hens, $3.50. W. D. Van Wagner, Salty Point, N. Y.

WANTED.

WANTED—position as manager of a fancy poultry plant, by one of the most successful breeders and exhibitors of fancy poultry in the U. S. Best references. Fancy Poultry, care Farm-Poultry Co.

WANTED, position by poultryman who is thorough specialist in raising Pekin ducks for market. Will put his years of experience against capital. G. L. Downing, Medford, Mass.

AN OPENING for two students, four months course; 3500 hens, raising 7000 yearly; "Burr" system. For particulars address Belle Hill White Leghorn Range, Elkton, Maryland.

WANTED, married man to manage 80 acre farm; poultry a specialty; give experience; wages. W. C. Mathews, 1108 Jackson St., Wilmington, Del.

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, my entire flock of breeders for sale in lots to suit. J. C. Dodrey, Box A, Danvers, Mass.

WHITE Wys. exclu.; females, $1.50 up; males, $2 up; eggs, $2, 15. Anna Magee, Winamac, Ind.

SILVER and Columbian Wyandottes. H. F. Chase, Andover, Mass.

BUSINESS W. Wyandottes. Stock for sale; trap nests used. Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

WHITE AND BUFF Wyandottes. Big farm raised heavy layers brown eggs. Shape, color, right. Regular winners at leading shows ten years. Stock prices right. C. E. Davis, Warner, N. H.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, from St. Louis, Madison Square, and Boston winners. First and second pens Vermont state fair, Felch, judge. Lone Pine Poultry Farm, R. F. D. 2, Pike, N. H.

$5 TRIOS of White Wyandottes first class stock. Sunnyside P. Farm, Ansonia, Conn.

GOLDEN, Buff, and White Wyandotte fowls and chicks for sale. They were raised on free range, and are healthy and vigorous, with fine shape and color. Loren H. Brown, Lunenburg, Mass.

100 WHITE Wyandottes for sale; 215-egg strain; won more prizes than all others. J. S. Gates, Westboro, Mass.

FINE Partridge Wyandotte hens $1; pullets $1; cockerels $2. L. Sherman, West Rupert, Vt.

WHITE Wyand. cockerels, Duston strain, half price, $2 to $4. Good as the best, guaranteed. C. M. Cudworth, Chelmsford, Mass. (form. Medford).

CHOICE White Wyandotte cockerels for sale, $2 and $1.25. Richard Follensby, Cordaville, Mass.

FINE White and Partridge Wyandotte pullets for sale; also a few nice trios. Address F. B. Potter, North Grosvenordale, Ct.

A BARGAIN. Choice White Wyandotte hens from my breeding pens, a few left at $1.25; must sell at once. Fine cockerels $2 to $5. H. F. Hallet, Ashfield, Mass.

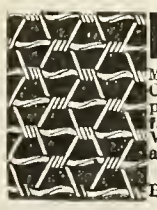
WHITE "useful and beautiful," farm raised, trap nested, strong, vig. ck'ls to improve egg production and stand. qual.; cir. F. H. Wood, Cortland, N.Y.

15 THOROUGHBRED W. Wyandotte pullets, Hawkins and Thompson strain, for $25. First check takes them. H. McConochie, Middletown, Ct.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, vigorous farm raised, straight "Castle Farm" stock, winning ten years from Maine to Madison Square Garden $3 to $5 each. C. M. Brown, Millbury, Mass.

100 WHITE Wyandottes for sale, including a number of choice cocks and hens, at reasonable prices. H. W. Peaslee, Bedford, N. H.

8 BUFF Wy. year. hens, 1 cock, $15; 10 Part. hens, 1 cock, $18. Wellsboro P. Yards, Wellsboro, Pa.



FENCE Strongest Made

Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 83 Winchester, Indiana

Holyoke, Mass., Show.

The premium list for the Nov. 18—22, '07, show of the Holyoke Poultry and Pet Stock Association is ready for distribution. Any exhibitor who has not received a copy will be supplied upon request to secretary. We have the hearty support of our business men and others. Everything points to a most successful show, even more so than our last, and there were no better exhibits in the state, outside of Boston. Many of last year's exhibitors have already expressed an intention to be with us again this year. A spirit of harmony and good fellowship pervades in our club, and we have the support of those of the fraternity in this vicinity who for many reasons are not members of the club. As for our judges, Pierce and Card, the names alone tell the story. For premium lists and particulars address the secretary, FRANK L. BUCK.
60 Pearl St., Holyoke, Mass.

The Blue Island Show.

The sixth annual exhibition of the North Eastern Illinois Fanciers' Association will be held Jan. 6—11, 1908, at Saenger Hall, Blue Island, Ill. We are better prepared than ever to take care of all stock, and show it to best advantage. Will have new Crescent coops for this show. Premium list will be out in November. D. J. Lambert, judge of poultry; T. B. McCauley, judge of pigeons.
A. W. T. DOERMANN, Sec'y.

Oelwein, Ia., Show.

The third annual exhibit of the Oelwein Poultry Fanciers Association will be held in Oelwein, Ia., Jan. 21—25, 1908. The financial standing of the association is first class, and we are offering very liberal cash premiums so as to make it of interest to the fanciers to attend this show. Judge Charles McClave, of New London, Ohio, has been secured to place the awards. Further information may be had by addressing the secretary, Dr. F. D. Miner, Oelwein, Ia.

Langshan Specials.

The Eastern Langshan Club is prepared to offer at all the shows ribbons, state medals, and three sweepstakes silver cups for the United States.

The membership of this organization is constantly increasing, and the members are enthusiastic. This breed is bound to come into prominence again as a show bird, as well as a utility fowl.

Secretaries of shows should communicate with the undersigned at once for conditions relating to the above offers.
JOHN ALDRICH, Sec'y-treas.
308 Court Sq., Springfield, Mass.

Orpington-Rock Cross.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—Regarding the "Mendel" discussions, will say that I came in possession of a very fine Black Orpington cockerel. This bird is a thoroughbred of exceptional quality, and having no Black Orpington hens, I put him in with some thoroughbred Barred Plymouth Rock pullets. Chickens hatched from this mating are a fine black, and good Orpington shape. Two of the cockerels have rose combs. Not one from this mating showed a trace of barring or light plumage. A. R. BROWN.
Freeport, Me.

Princeton, Ill., Show

The third annual poultry and pet stock show of the Bureau Country Poultry Association will open Monday, Dec. 16, and close Friday, Dec. 20, 1907. Birds must be in the show room by 8 o'clock on Tuesday, unless express is delayed, and will be returned early Saturday morning.

The Princeton shows have improved each year, and this third show promises to be a record breaker. Last year the association at great expense built uniform cooping for the entire exhibit, and the result was the finest appearing exhibit of any similar organization in the state. This year a new interurban electric road has been built into the city from Bureau, Peru, La Salle, Ottawa, and Marseilles, making connections with the Rock Island and Illinois Central, and delivering express at the door of the exhibition hall. This show offers trophy cups, cash and special premiums, and gives premium ribbons that not only show the award but also the variety and sex. Everything possible is done to make the show attractive and have the birds make their best appearance. J. M. Rapp will judge all classes.

A corn exhibit will be held in connection with the poultry show this year, and as this is the center of a great corn district, a fine display is certain to be made.

Exhibit with us this year. We will cooperate with you in every way. Catalogue will be out early in November.
FRANK R. BRYANT, Sec'y.
Princeton, Ill.

Southwest Branch of the A. P. A.

In the election of officers for the Southwest Branch of the American Poultry Association, the following were elected: President, Henry Steinmesh, St. Louis, Mo.; first vice-pres., W. C. Knorpp, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; second vice-pres., C. H. Rhodes, Topeka, Kan.; third vice-pres., H. S. Fite, Oklahoma City, Okla.; fourth vice-pres., H. B. Savage, Belton, Tex.; fifth vice-pres., J. F. Anderson, Waldron, Ark.; secretary-treas., Frederick Pfaff, Anadarko, Okla. These will comprise the executive committee. For election commissioner, C. A. Horton, St. Louis, Mo.

The American Poultry Ass'n medals and diplomas will be awarded at the Missouri state show at Sedalia, Dec. 10—14, 1907.
C. A. MORTON.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18th, 1907.

Black Minorcas for Shows.

Under date of Nov. 2d, Mr. George H. Northup, Raceville, N. Y., writes he has the largest and best flock of Minorca chicks that he has ever owned at this time of year, from which to select winners for the leading shows this winter. Mr. Northup's reputation as a producer of a high class of Single and Rose Comb Black Minorcas is too well established to need any further comment. He is one of the few breeders who make a specialty of raising and selling show birds. Any of our readers who are interested in Minorcas, the great producers of large white eggs, will do well to send for his catalogue. It is one of the most complete catalogues that has reached our desk, and it contains many pictures of Mr. Northup's noted Minorcas and his extensive poultry buildings and much other general information of an interesting nature.

The Heating Problem.

This is just the time when those interested in the problem of properly heating brooder houses, laying houses, and the various quarters for live stock of any kind, should give the subject consideration. It will never do to put a matter of this kind off till the last moment. Like everything else, it takes time to negotiate for, purchase, and properly install your heating apparatus. Prospective investors along this line will certainly consult their best interests by communicating with the well known and thoroughly reliable firm of Rippley Hardware Co., Grafton, Ill., whose announcement appears elsewhere in the advertising columns of this number. For a great many years this concern has thought, planned, and specialized along this line, and their up to date, practical heating appliances occupy a high place in the estimation of hundreds of pleased, satisfied poultrymen. To say that their heaters have given universal satisfaction, is but stating a fact; to assert that they are leaders in this class of goods, is a generally acknowledged claim. By all means consult them about that heater you propose putting in this winter. You will undoubtedly congratulate yourself later on that you did so.

Ohio State Poultry Show.

This show will be held at Washington C. H., O., Jan. 7—11, 1908, and will be the largest ever held in Ohio.

The organization contains many of the leading fanciers, and is without a doubt the strongest organization ever effected in Ohio. Plenty of silver cups, badges, ribbons, and better still, lots of solid cash. The cash specials on breeding pens are larger than any other show in America where competition is open to all exhibitors. The show will be run in the interest of the exhibitor by placing the entry fees the lowest and the premiums the highest of any of the leading shows. If you want to win big money and high honors, don't fail to show your birds at the big Ohio show.

The following excellent judges will score the birds: Chas. McClave, Ira Keller, M. M. Barger, C. R. Dalbey, Theo. Faulstich, and Thos. S. Falkner.

Send for large catalogue full of good things for the exhibitor.
J. A. BUSH, Sec'y
Washington C. H., O.

MARKET REVIEW.

BOSTON.

Boston Produce Market Report

Eggs.

Receipts for 6 days, 16,411 cases; same week last year, 2,186 cases; previous six days, 18,912 cases; since April 1, 1,901,763 cases; same time last year, 1,237,853 cases.

Fancy fresh eggs have been in short supply all the week, and have met with a prompt sale at full prices, special marks of western with a large proportion of new laid ranging up to 27@28c., and in some instances still higher. The general run of fresh gathered western are still very irregular in quality, however, rarely good enough to exceed 23@24c., and some too poor to bring more than ordinary refrigerators. Fancy henery have been scarce and high. Refrigerators have been urged for sale at easy prices, but fancy stock is steadier at the close.

Quotations at Mark.

Fancy henery	40..@
Me., Vt., N. H., extras	30..@32
Me., Vt., N. H., common to good	20..@21
York state	26..@30
Northwestern and western candled and selected	21..@25
Ind., Ills, and N. Ohio, selected	20..@21
Other choice western	21..@22
Western common to good	15..@18
Western dirties	12..@15
Refrigerators—	
Early packed, fancy	18½@19
Summer packed, choice	17½@18
Summer packed, common to good	15..@17

Dressed Poultry.

Receipts 6 days, 6,013 packages; same time last year, 3,746 packages.

Receipts have been heavy for the past week, and have run largely to ordinary fowls and chickens. The best western fowls have had a dragging sale at 12½c., and 13c. has been the top for choice large roasting chickens, with the general run of both selling at low and irregular prices. There has been more call for choice young turkeys, and some extra marks exceed quotations. Old turkeys also selling well. Old cocks in moderate demand at 10c.

Strictly fancy northern and eastern chickens and fowls have been in moderate demand, but ordinary lots have been hard to place. Choice young turkeys in steady demand.

Indications point to moderate supplies of choice turkeys for Thanksgiving, and receivers are looking for a good market provided that weather conditions are favorable. It is impossible to predict prices, but it is the general expectation that strictly choice stock will rule full as high as last year.

Fresh Killed Northern and Eastern—	
Turkeys, choice young, ℔ lb	25..@28
Turkeys, common to good	20..@23
Fowls, choice	14..@15
Fowls, common to good	12..@13
Chickens, 4½ to 5 lbs. each, ℔ lb	17..@18
Chickens, mixed sizes, ℔ lb	12..@15
Green ducks, ℔ lb	16..@17
Nearby Broilers—	
Choice 3½ to 4 lbs. to pair, ℔ lb	18..@20
Pigeons, choice, ℔ doz	$1 25 @$1 50
Pigeons, common to good	75 @ 1 00
Squabs, ℔ doz	2 50 @ 3 00
Western Ice-packed	
Turkeys, young, ℔ lb	18..@20
Turkeys, old	16..@17
Fowls, selected	12½.@
Fowls, common to good	11..@12
Chickens, choice large roasting	13..@
Chickens, mixed sizes	11½@11½
Broilers, fancy ℔ lb	16..@
Broilers, fair to good ℔ lb	13..@15
Old cocks	10..@

Live Poultry.

The low prices ruling a week ago checked shipments, and the market has been doing a little better since Monday, choice fowls and chickens selling generally at 11c.

Fowls, ℔ lb	10½@11½
Spring chickens, ℔ lb	10½@11
Roosters, ℔ lb	7..@

Game.

Wild ducks ℔ pair—	
Canvas	50 @$3 00
Redhead	50 @ 2 00
Black	75 @ 1 50
Mallard	75 @ 1 50
Ruddy	25 @ 75
Widgeon	20 @ 50
Quail, ℔ doz	$4 00@ 4 50

NEW YORK.

From the Producers' Price Current.

Eggs.

Receipts two days, 11,255 cases; last six days, 32,252; previous six days, 28,626. Arrivals continue light, and the market is short of high grade fresh stock suitable to the wants of the best class of trade. Western receipts are of irregular quality and value, nearly all showing more or less mixture with state country holdings, and values vary widely accordingly.

Fresh gathered, extras, ℔ doz	30..@31
Western, fresh gathered, extra firsts	28..@29
Western, fresh gathered, firsts	26..@27
Western, fresh gathered, seconds	22..@25
Fresh gathered, thirds	18..@21
Fresh gathered, dirties, country candled	18..@17
Fresh gathered, dirties, uncandled	14..@16
Checked eggs, country candled	15..@15½
Checked eggs, uncandled	12..@14
Refrigerator, early packed, prime to fancy local storage, season's storage paid	18..@19
Refrigerator, early packed, fair to good	17..@18
Refrigerator, early packed, on docks	17..@18
Refrigerator, summer packed, fancy	17..@17½
Refrigerator, summer packed, fair to good	16..@16½
Refrigerator, lower grades	15..@15½

Dressed Poultry.

Receipts two days, 5,165 packages; last six days, 8,709; previous six days, 16,358; corresponding six days last year, 10,426.

THANKSGIVING OUTLOOK.

Thanksgiving day will occur this year on Thursday, November 28. The Thanksgiving market is always an uncertain one, depending so largely on the weather, and it is merely a matter of guesswork at this time to predict the course of the market for that holiday. From inquiries in all growing sections, however, it is generally conceded that this year's crop is unusually light and generally late. It looks reasonably certain that the Thanksgiving supply will be light, with an actual shortage of fancy holiday quality, and it is predicted that prices will rule high for strictly fine quality, most receivers here looking for 22c., or better, for fancy dry picked, and a shade more for fancy scalded. Shippers, however, are urged to operate cautiously, and not on expectation of realizing more than above figures, and those only for fancy well matured birds closely graded and carefully packed. At this early holiday there are always more or less poor thin turkeys which are not wanted, and all such should be held back alive until in better condition for a later market. Considerable quantities of last year's frozen turkeys are still available, and these would be preferred to all grades of fresh below choice to fancy.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—	
Western, old hens, average best	16..@18
Western, old toms, average best	16..@18
Old, fair to good	13..@15
Spring, dry picked, average best	17..@18
Spring, dry picked, fair to good, ℔ lb	14..@16
Spring, scalded, average best	..@14
Spring, scalded, poor to fair	12..@13
Spring Chickens, broilers—	
Philadelphia, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb	22..@23
Pennsylvania, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb	17..@18
Pennsylvania, poorer grades	12..@14
Western, dry picked, fancy	..@15
Western, dry picked, poorer grades	12..@12½
Other western, scalded, fancy	13..@14
Western, scalded, poorer grades	12..@12½
Spring Chickens, roasting—	
Philadelphia, fancy	..@20
Philadelphia, medium grades	14..@16
Pennsylvania, fancy	15..@16
Pennsylvania, poorer grades	11..@11½
Western, dry picked, 8 lbs. and over to pair	12½.@
Western, dry picked, medium weights	11..@11½
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy, large	12..@
Ohio and Mich., scalded, mixed weights	..@11
Other western scalded, mixed weights, best	11..@
Other western scalded, average run	10..@10½
Other western, poorer grades	9..@ 9½
Fowls—	
Western, dry picked, selected, heavy, culls out	12..@
Western, dry picked, average best, straight	11..@11½
Western, dry picked, poor to medium	10..@10½
Western, scalded, choice	..@11
Western, scalded, poor to medium	10..@10½
Southwestern, average best	..@11
Southwestern, poor to medium	10..@10½
Other Poultry—	
Old cocks, dry picked	8½@ 9
Old cocks, scalded	8½@ 9
Ducks, spring, L. I. and eastern	..@17
Ducks, spring, Pennsylvania	16..@16½
Ducks, spring, Virginia	15½@16
Ducks, spring, western	10..@13
Geese, eastern, spring white	20..@21
Geese, eastern, spring dark	17..@18
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz. ℔ doz.	@$4 25
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to doz. per doz.	@ 3 75
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to doz., ℔ doz.	@ 3 25
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz. ℔ doz.	@ 2 50
Squabs, prime white, 6@6½ lbs. to dozen, ℔ dozen	$1 75@ 2 00
Squabs, mixed, per doz	1 75@ 2 00
Squabs, dark, per dozen	@ 1 50
Squabs, culls, per dozen	@ 50

Live Poultry.

Supplies are quite liberal, some 15 carloads of western having been unloaded yesterday, and 18 carloads more of western today, making 60 carloads that have been unloaded so far this week.

N. Y. Live Poultry Commission Merchants Protective Association Official Quotations:

Chicks, heavy, Ohio and Ind., per lb	..@14
Chickens, other western, per lb	..@13
Chickens, southern and so.-western, per lb	..@12½
Fowls, heavy Ohio and Ind., per lb	..@14
Fowls, other western, per lb	..@13
Fowls, poor thin western, per lb	..@12½
Fowls, southern and so.-western, per lb	..@12½
Roosters, per lb	..@ 9
Turkeys, per lb	..@15
Ducks, western, per lb	..@13
Ducks, southern and southwestern	..@12
Geese, western, per lb	..@12½
Geese, southern and southwestern, poor	..@11½
Guinea fowls, per pair	..@50
Pigeons, per pair	..@20

Western Enterprise.

The Randall, Iowa show, to be held Dec. 2—7, will undoubtedly be a fine one in every respect. All indications point to a large entry list, and the best judging is assured, the Hon. Geo. D. Holden having been secured to place the awards. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of exhibitors and their birds. Premium list mailed free on application to the secretary, Mr. M. O. Tjernagel, Randall, Iowa.

Newark Ohio, Poultry Show.

Breeders in reach of Newark, Ohio, who intend to make an exhibit this winter should not fail to consider Newark in their selection of placing an exhibit.

The show will be the largest and best in central Ohio; the exhibit will be in charge of competent and careful business men who will see that all stock entrusted to their care will be properly looked after, and the premiums, both cash and special, will be the most liberal.

Their list will be ready for distribution about Dec. 1, 1907, and can be procured by writing the secretary, Ed. M. Larason. The show will be held Dec. 31, 1907, to Jan. 4, 1908.

American Poultry Association Official Announcement.

To whom it may concern: — All complaints of members of the American Poultry Association regarding the work or conduct of licensed judges of the American Poultry Association, while employed professionally, are to be sent to the secretary-treasurer for action.

CHARLES M. BRYANT,
President American Poultry Ass'n.
ROSS C. H. HALLOCK, Sec'y-treas.

The Nashville Show.

The third annual exhibition of the Tennessee State Poultry Breeders Association will be held under the auspices of the South Central Branch of the American Poultry Association at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 6—11, 1908. Miller Purvis of Peotone, Ill., and J. H. Drevenstedt of Red Bank, N. J., will judge. This is the south's leading show, and will be larger and better than ever this season. Big premium list and specials. Premium book and entry blanks ready Dec. 1st, 1907. Address

JOHN A. MURKIN, Jr., Sec.
Nashville, Tenn.

Best Subscription Offer

Poultrymen the country over recognize these two poultry journals as the best authority and most practical and helpful:

FARM-POULTRY (twice a month) - 50 cents.
POULTRY KEEPER (monthly) - 50 cents.

We intend this season to eclipse all former subscription offers, and will send

BOTH FOR ONLY 50 CENTS.

Price is 98 cents to Subscribers within Boston Postal District.

Either publication through any other source will cost 50c. a year. This is a special arrangement, and all orders **must** be sent direct to

POULTRY KEEPER PUBLISHING CO., - Quincy, Ill.
Sample copies Poultry Keeper free.

AN OPPORTUNITY

Two Great Journals for a Whole Year and a Beautiful Colored Picture all for the Price of One

We have perfected arrangements whereby we can send the best and most practical farm and family paper published, FARM AND HOME, in connection with our own publication, on the remarkable terms as given below.

Semi-Monthly — FARM AND HOME — 24 Numbers
National — Over 600 Pages

We are unable to give but a brief description of Farm and Home, which is unequaled for variety and excellence. It is pure, bright, and practical all the way through, teeming with all the latest and most reliable information that experience and science can supply. For village, suburban, and rural residents it will be found well-nigh indispensable, meeting the requirements of the entire family. No better proof of its popularity can be offered than its enormous circulation, which extends into every state and territory, each number being read by **over two million readers.**

FREE - This Colored Picture - FREE

Here is a picture which upon first seeing it you would exclaim, "Isn't it cute?" The painting is so strikingly interesting in its grouping and coloring that at first sight one loses all thought of the title. Little by little it dawns upon the mind that one of the cute kittens is looking into a hand mirror, another is listening to the ticking of the clock, another tasting of the cream, another catching the odor of the beautiful roses, while the fifth kitten is clawing at and feeling of a kid glove, carrying out all of the actions of the five almost indispensable senses. Rich in coloring, exquisite in execution, this picture represents one of the best examples of animal life painting.

Size 15x20 Inches.

"THE FIVE SENSES"

OUR GREAT SPECIAL OFFER

Farm-Poultry, one year .50
Farm and Home, one year .50
BOTH FOR ONLY **50c.**

If to be sent to Canada, the price is 98 cents.

As a special inducement for prompt replies to all who accept the above Special Offer within thirty days, we will also mail the Picture above described without further charge.

Send all orders to

FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., - - Boston, Mass.

Jamestown Exposition Poultry Show.

(Continued from page 460).

Wyandottes were hardly up to the Rocks in quality, but the Whites showed large and good classes, two or three of the cockerels being very fine birds. The Buffs were splendid, and hardly below the excellent quality shown in the Buff Rock classes. The classes of other varieties were mostly disappointing.

Rhode Island Reds were one of the features of the show. The males were rich and even in color, and did not show so much of the lighter shade of red on the hackle. The females were red, real red and pretty, not buff or chocolate, but a red shade that gave the classes a distinction not often given to Red classes. The first prize pen was noticeable for quality, and held four females that were something like what the Standard describes for color.

The Asiatic classes were not strong. Some very fair Light Brahmas and Black Langshans were there, and also quite a long string of White Langshans.

The classes of White and Brown Leghorns were astonishingly large and strong, and with the Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds, formed the nucleus and features of the show. The winners among the whites were large, very white, and well turned specimens. The Brown males were specially rich and even in color, and well stippled in hackle and saddle. The first cock was well finished for this season of the year. The females were not only well stippled, but showed good breasts and necks. The Black Minoreas were well represented, but in rather poor feather.

The ornamental classes were small. Few Bantams were shown, but the visitors had the pleasure of seeing some very pretty Sebrights and rose comb cocks.

Poultry Awards at the Jamestown Exposition.

[The address of each exhibitor is given once, with first appearance of his name].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—James Corfman, Leipsic, Ohio, 1 hen; 5 ckl. Jos. Winkler, Oakland, Ill., 4 ckl; 2 hen. Lambert P. Farm, Apponaug, R. I., 4 ck; 4 hen; 3 pen. Pine Top P. Farm, Hartwood, N. Y., 3 hen; 1, 4 pen. Grove Hill P. Yards, Waltham, Mass., 1, 2, 3, 5 ck; 5 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 3, 4 pul; 2 pen. Henry D. Riley, Stafford, Pa., 2 pul; 5 pen.

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Alden & Riley, Kerwood, N. Y., 1, 2 pul. DeGraff P. Yard, Amsterdam, N. Y., 1 hen.

SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Wm. R. Bowers, Baltimore, Md., 3 ck; 3, 4 hen; 2, 4, 5 pul. Rock Hill P. Farm, Ossining, N. Y., 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 3 pul; 1 pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Lyman H. Hill, Jackson, Mich., 5 hen. Palace P. Company, Charleston, S. C., 5 ckl. H. E. Mattocks, Oakland, Ill., 1 ckl. A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., 1 ck. Eastland P. Yards, Nashville, Tenn., 3 ck; 4 hen; 4 pen. Rock Hill P. Farm, 2 ck; 3 hen; 4 ckl; 4, 5 pul; 2 pen. Graystone P. Farm, Yonkers, N. Y., 4, 5 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 3, 5 pen. W. A. Doake, Burke's Garden, Va., 3 ckl.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Chas. A. Kahle, Red Bank, N. J., 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen. Wm. H. Moore, Chadsford, Pa., 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Robbins & Jeffrey, Raleigh, N. C., 3 ck. Wm. A. Stolts, Indianapolis, Ind., 2 pen. J. W. Poley, Royersford, Pa., 4 ck; 1 ckl; 4, 5 hen; 3 pul; 3 pen. Geo. Fox, Torresdale, Pa., 1, 5 ck; 1, 3 hen; 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 5 pul; 4 pen. C. W. Fowler, Smyrna, Ga., 2 ck; 5 ckl; 2, 5 pul; 1, 5 pen. C. W. Everett, Tuckahoe, N. Y., 2 hen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Chas. Nizon, Washington, N. J., 5 hen; 1 pul. Sunnybrook Farm, West Orange, N. J., 3 hen; 3 pen. Deepdale P. Farm, Great Neck, L. I., 3 ck; 2 pul. West Mount P. Yard, Naugatuck, Conn., 1 ckl; 2 hen. Ocean Spring P. Farm, Ocean Springs, Miss., 5 ck. Mrs. T. W. Turner, Baltimore, Md., 5 pen. J. F. Hollis, North Abington, Mass., 3 ckl; 3 pul. Rock Hill P. Farm, 2, 4 ck; 1, 4 hen; 2, 4 ckl; 5 pul; 1, 2, 4 pen. Henry Dipple, Indianapolis, Ind., 5 ckl; 4 pul.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—Geo. E. Rice, Charlotte, N. C., 1, 4 pul. T. W. Burns, Wayne, Pa., 3 pul. J. A. Muecke, Jr., Kingston, Tenn., 1, 3 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 5 pul.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Newton Nusbaum, Middlebury, Ind., 2, 3 ckl; 3 pul. J. F. Scholz, Erie, Pa., 5 ck; 4, 5 hen. W. H. McDanell, Warsaw, Ky., 1, 3 ck; 1 ckl; 2 pul. Graystone P. Yards, 4 ck; 2 hen. R. E. Jones, Nashville, Tenn., 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Calvin Hicks, Rockville, Md., 1 ck; 2, 4 ckl; 1, 3 hen; 4 pul. Samuel Ratcliffe, Kingman, Ind., 2 ckl; 3 pul. Buckhills P. Farm, Buckhill Falls, Pa., 1 pul; 3 ckl; 2 hen. Simon Bueth, German Valley, Ill., 1, 3, 5 ckl; 4, 5 hen; 2, 5 pul.

BLACK WYANDOTTES.—Frank C. Sites, N. Dover, Ohio, 1 ck; 1 pul.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—J. D. Payne, Burlington, N. C., 1 ck; 2 ckl; 2 hen; 1, 2 pul. Henry Kelly, Lexington, Ky., 3 pul. Sandy Run P. Yards, Ellenboro, N. C., 1 hen.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.—H. T. Brinser, Manchester, Va., 2 pen. Sturtevant Bros., Kushla, Ala., 1 ck; 5 hen. W. F. Rossman, Columbia City, Ind., 4 pen. J. H. McDanell, Warsaw, Ky., 1, 4 ckl; 2, 5 hen; 1, 5 pul. L. C. Parker, Woodbury, N. J., 3 pul. Sunnybrook Farm, West Orange, N. J., 1 ck; 3 ckl; 1, 3 hen; 1, 3 pen. C. P. Nettleton, Shelton, Conn., 4 pul. Mrs. T. W. Turner, 2 ckl; 2 pul. Rock Hill P. Farm, 5 pul. E. L. McGregor, Burgettstown, Pa., 4 hen.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Geo. W. Tracey, Kinderhook, N. Y., 5 ck; 1, 5 hen; 2 ckl. Philip Caswell, Newport, R. I., 1, 2, 4 ck; 4 hen; 3 ckl. J. E. Schutte, Lebanon, S. D., 3 pen. J. W. Schiebel, Duryea, Pa., 1, 3 pul; 1, 2 pen. H. B. Lansden, Manchester, Tenn., 5 ckl; 2 hen; 2, 5 pul. Frank Langsford, Nashville, Tenn., 3 ck; 3 hen; 1, 4 ckl; 4 pul.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Kaufman & Windham, Nutley, N. J., 4 ck; 1 pen. H. C. Moller & Son, Louisville, Ky., 3, 4 pul. Louis Anderson, Bloomsburg, N. J., 2 ckl; 1 pul. P. R. Brooks, Black Creek, N. C., 3, 5 ckl. Annessley M. Anderson, Morton, Pa., 1 ck; 1 hen; 5 pul; 2 pen. Geo. W. Tracey, 2 hen. Philip Caswell, 2, 5 ck; 4, 5 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. Wm. L. Saunders, Durham, N. C., 4 ckl. Sandy Creek P. Farm, Pittsburg, Pa., 3 ck; 3 hen; 3 pen.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—C. P. Nettleton, 1 ck; 1, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul. E. J. Barker, Thornton, Ind., 2 ck; 2 hen; 5 ckl; 5 pul; 1 pen.

BUFF COCHINS.—Thos. Curry, Anderson, Ind., 1, 3 ck; 1, 2 ckl; 1 hen; 1, 3 pul. Gilmour L. Mayne, Heuvelton, N. Y., 2 ck; 4 hen. Mrs. C. H. Dugdale, Roanoke, Va., 4, 5 ckl; 3 hen; 1 pen. Louis P. Graham, Glenolden, Pa., 4 ck; 2 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—J. D. Merrill, Waterbury, Conn., 1 ck; 1 hen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Mrs. Robert W. Holland, Belair, Md., 3 hen; 4 ckl. W. H. Cockran, Bristol, Va., 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 2, 3 pul. T. C. Adams, Bristol, Va., 1 ck; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 2, 3, 4, 5 pul. Mamie Avery, Martinsville, Ind., 2 ckl; 1 pul;

WHITE LANGSHANS.—Mamie Avery, 1, 2 ckl; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Sophia C. Pitchlynn, Washington, D. C., 4 hen; 3 pul. Ralph W. Moyer, Orwigsburg, Pa., 2 ckl. Forbes P. Yards, New Decatur, Ala., 1 ck; 5 ckl; 5 pen. J. Wallace Snelling, Manchester, Va., 4 ckl. Sturdevant Bros., 3 pen. L. Davenport Williams, Richmond, Va., 4 pen. Grove Hill P. Yards, 2, 3, 5 ck; 1, 3, 5 hen; 1, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 4, 5 pul; 1 pen. E. J. Stuckmeyer, Indianapolis, Ind., 2 pen. Andrew J. Warren, Richmond, Va., 4 ck; 2 hen.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—S. M. Ratcliffe, Kingham, Ind., 2 ckl; 2 pul. Albert Yoder, Munhall, Pa., 1 ckl; 1 pul.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Samuel S. Stanbury, Richmond, Va., 3, 5 pul; 2, 3 hen; 3 ckl. Pine Top P. Farm, Hartford, N. Y., 5 ck; 2 pul; 4 pen. Deepdale P. Farm, 1, 4 ck. Glenolden P. Yards, Glenolden, Pa., 4 hen. Sandy Creek P. Farm, 1 ckl. Rock Hill P. Farm, 2, 3 ck; 1, 5 hen; 2, 4 ckl; 1, 4 pul; 1, 2, 3, 5 pen.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—John J. Peters, Lincoln, Ill., 2 ck; 1 ckl; 3 hen; 1 pul. Clarence Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind., 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—B. S. Beuerlein, Mt. Morris, N. Y., 1 ck; 1, 4 hen; 1, 4 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen. A. B. Cox, Rochester, N. Y., 2, 3 hen; 2, 3 ckl.

R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Pool Bros., Fallston, N. C., 1 ckl; 1 pul.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—J. Norman Bowen, Manchester, Va., 3 ck; 2, 3, 5 ckl; 2, 4 hen; 1, 2 pul; 2, 3, 4 pen. J. Wallace Snelling, Manchester, Va., 1 ck; 3 hen; 2 ckl. Graystone P. Yards, 1 ck; 3 pul; 1 pen. Sandy Run P. Farm, 1 hen; 4 ckl.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Floyd C. Mishler, N. Manchester, Ind., 1, 2, 3 ck; 2, 4, 5 hen; 2, 4, 5 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 3 pen. G. A. Clark, Seymour, Ind., 4, 5 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 3 ckl; 4, 5 pul; 2 pen.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—O. A. Muse, Decatur, Ga., 1 ck; 2, 4, 5 hen; 5 pul; 1 ckl; 1, 2 pen. O. A. Bogardus, Warsaw, Ky., 3 hen; 4 ckl. C. E. Vass, Washington, N. J., 1 hen. C. E. Gibbs, Mt. Vernon, Va., 3 pen. R. J. Kinsley, York, Pa., 3 ck. Sandy Hill P. Farm, 2 ck; 1, 3, 4 pul; 3 ckl; 4 pen. William H. Moore, Chadds Ford, Pa., 5 ckl; 2 pul. George W. Sweeting, Sharon, Md., 2 ckl. R. A. Bennett, Nashville, Tenn., 5 pen.

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS.—O. A. Bogardus, 2 ck; 2, 3, 5 ckl; 1, 5 pul. H. L. Mapes, Mt. Lebanon, Pa., 2, 3, 4 hen; 4 ckl; 1 pen; 3 pul. C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind., 1 ck; 1 ckl. Claude L. Preston, Heuvelton, N. Y., 3 ck. J. S. Haupt & Co., Easton, Pa., 1 hen. C. E. Vass, 4 pul.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS.—Ernest Rellersdass, Kansas City, Mo., 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 4 hen; 2, 3, 5 ckl; 1, 2, 4 pul. Frank S. Bullington, Richmond, Va., 1 ckl; 3 hen; 1 pul. C. E. Vass, 4 ckl; 5 pul.

R. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—C. E. Vass, 1 ck; 1 hen. J. S. Haupt & Son, 2 hen.

R. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS.—J. S. Haupt, 1 hen.

HOUDANS.—Oscar Wolf, Minneapolis, Minn., 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—R. B. Reider, Middletown, Pa., 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1 pul. R. B. Fraser, Portsmouth, Va., 1 pen.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.—A. N. Brown, Woodbury, Tenn., 3 ckl; 4, 5 pul. V. H. Councill, Warrenton, Va., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 pul. Dr. Louis A. Witney, Greenville, Miss., 2 ckl; 3 pul.

W. F. BLACK SPANISH.—A. N. Brown, 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

MOTTLED ANCONAS.—Frank W. Maine, Morris Plains, N. J., 1 pul.

LAKENVELDERS.—Blue Blood P. Farm, Charlotte, N. C., 1 ck; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1, 2 pen.

BLACK SUMATRAS.—Robbins & Jeffrey, Raleigh, N. C., 1, 2 ckl.

ENGLISH SALMON FAVEROLLES.—Harry S. Morgan, White Station, Ky., 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen.

RHODE ISLAND BLUES.—Alfred R. Robinson, Fall River, Mass., 1 ck; 1 pul.

BUCKEYES.—Eugene Cowles, Shelbyville, Ky., 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

PIT GAMES.—Deepdale P. Farm, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

GRAY GAMES.—Deepdale P. Farm, 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

SPANGLE GAMES.—Deepdale P. Farm, 1 ck; 1 ckl; White Pyle, 1 ck; Red Pyle, Black Pyle, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

ANY OTHER VARIETY.—Deepdale P. Farm, 2, 3 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul. J. R. Saunders, Norfolk, Va., 1 ck; 2, 4 hen. Deepdale P. Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl.

NON-BEARDED POLISH BANTAMS.—E. Henry Galusha, Ensley, Ala., 1 hen; 1 pul.

BLACK TAIL JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Galusha, 1 ck; 1 ckl.

WHITE JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Galusha, 1 ck; 1 hen.

R. C. WHITE BANTAMS.—Galusha, 1 hen.

R. C. BLACK BANTAMS.—Galusha, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Mrs. S. M. Elston, Ossining, N. Y., 1 ckl; 1 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Louis P. Graham, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Graham, 1 hen; 3 ckl. Galusha, 3 ck; 4 ckl; 3 hen; 3 pul. Mrs. E. A. Clark, Ocean Springs, Miss., 5 ckl; 4 pul. Rock Hill P. Farm, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Graystone P. Farm, 5 pul; 2 pen.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Frank W. Maines, 1 hen. Galusha, 2 hen.

B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.—William R. Bowers, Baltimore, Md., 1 ck.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Hayssens P. Yards, Churchula, Ala., 4 ck; 2 ckl; 2 pul. Thomas & Coates, Catlett, Va., 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1 pul. J. G. Peters, North Truro, Mass., 2, 3 ck.

ROUEN DUCKS.—F. D. Baerman, Dunellen, N. J., 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

GRAY CALL DUCKS.—Harry S. Morgan, White Station, Coun., 1 ck; 1 hen.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—Morgan, 1 ck; 1 ckl; 2 pul. C. S. Byers, 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul.

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS.—Hickory Bottom P. Farm, Beaver Dam, Va., 1 ck; 1 hen.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—E. L. Doak, 2 ckl. Charles Brown, Carlersville, Va., 1 ck; 1 ckl.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.—W. V. Thompson, Columbia, Tenn., 1 ck; 1 hen. Hickory Bottom Farm, 2 ck; 2 hen.

BUFF TURKEYS.—Harry Prouty, Cumberland, O., 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

WILD TURKEYS.—R. L. Blanton, Richmond, Va., 1 ck; 1 hen.

WHITE GUINEAS.—Thomas & Coates, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

Sit right down now and put on paper all the good points of the article you have for sale, and see what a good advertisement could be written regarding it. If you cannot write a good advertisement, send your points to some man who writes copy that pulls, and let him do it for you; but don't insert the advertisement if the season is late.—*Agr'l Adv.*

HOW TO GET MORE EGGS

Help your hens. Feed them fresh cut green bone and you'll get more eggs—you'll get eggs in winter when eggs are worth while. The Standard Green Bone Cutter prepares bone right for feeding, quickly—easily. Prices $8.50 and up; sold on guarantee—sent on trial. Write for catalog.
Standard Bone Cutter Co. Milford, Mass.

Milford, Mass., Poultry Ass'n
Will hold their
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SHOW.
December 12, 13, 14, 1907.
Silver Cups and Gold Specials to be awarded. Send for Premium list to
W. H. PYNE, Sec'y, Milford, Mass.

LIGHTNING
WHITEWASH SPRAYER NO. 28
Whitewash your poultry houses and stables easily, rapidly, with the "Lightning" Whitewash Sprayer. Kills lice and vermin. Can't clog. Also for spraying trees, washing wagons, etc. Double action pump. Sprays 30 ft. high. Has 3½ ft. heavy hose, extension rod, brass nozzles, steel stirrup, ball valves. All brass, $3.50; Galvanized Iron, $2.50. Cash with order. Exp. paid. Agents wanted.
D. B. SMITH & CO., UTICA, N. Y.

LAWTON'S
White Wyandottes,
WON AT BROCKTON Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1907, 2d cock, 2d hen, 2d pen. Some choice breeders for sale.
A. M. LAWTON,
245 Morris Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.

Hatch Chickens by Steam
with the
EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR
or WOODEN HEN
Economical and perfect hatching. Absolutely reliable and self-regulating. Thousands in use to-day.
Send for free Catalogue.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

The Reliable's 25th Birthday
This is our Silver Jubilee year. For 25 years Reliable Incubators have represented the latest and best in incubator building. They have stood the test of practical use all this time and are farther in the lead than ever. Send for free catalog.
Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box A-169, Quincy, Ill.
Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee.

You Can Make Your Hens Lay More Eggs
and Cut Down Your Feed Bills

EVERY atom that hens use in making eggs, comes from the *food they eat.* They can't get it anywhere else. That being true, you must, if you expect eggs in abundance, feed foods rich in egg-making materials.

Analysis shows that not only eggs, but the bones, the lean meat, and the feathers of fowls are all made up of what the professors call "*protein.*"

Hence, fowls must have protein if they are to give you the best results.

But protein is found only in *small* quantities in most grains and vegetables, but in *large* quantities in animal food.

That's why all fowls crave worms and bugs. Instinct teaches them that they *need* such food.

Of course, they can't catch "the early worm" in winter nor when they are yarded, so *you* must give them this protein in some other form.

The best substitute is fresh-cut, raw, green bones—the trimmings from the meat market, with meat and gristle adhering to them.

In its *raw state* it contains exactly the same food elements as the worms and bugs. It contains over four times as much protein as grain, and is rich in lime and other egg-making materials. *That's why* fowls like it so well and *why* it doubles the egg yield, increases fertility, makes larger hatches and stronger chicks, develops earlier broilers and layers, and makes heavier market fowls—*Because* it "balances the ration" by supplying what is most scarce in grains. You can't get the best results without it. But don't confuse fresh-cut, *raw* bone with so called "beef scraps," from which most of the nutrition has been removed by the process of preserving. It's the *raw, live* worm that the hen likes—not the dried up one.

It is fresh, raw bone that does the work—not dried "beef scraps" nor "bone meal."

Green bone is obtained for almost nothing from your butcher, and is easily and quickly prepared, with

Mann's Latest Model Bone Cutter

We want you to *try* this machine. You don't have to buy it unless it suits—just try it first.

To prove to you what it will do, we will send you any one you select from our catalog on

10 Days Free Trial
(*No money in advance*)

It cuts all bone with adhering meat and gristle, never clogging, and wasting nothing.

It automatically adapts itself to *your strength* so that any one can use it.

It is strong, durable and does not get out of order.

MANN'S
Latest Model
Bone Cutter
10 Days Free Trial

But try it!
Send To-day for Catalog
—select the machine you want to try—we'll do the rest.

10 Days Free Trial

No money in advance—no deposit—no red tape. We send the cutter itself instead of a salesman. Write for our catalog *to-day.*

F. W. MANN CO., Box 55, Milford, Mass.

The Cost of Feeds.

THE choice of feeds in these times of high prices of all feed stuffs is a question that causes not a little thought to the poultryman with large flocks.

To the fancier who realizes high prices it does not matter so much. His only consideration is—which is the best? The market poultryman, however, must consider which is the cheapest, or which will give the greatest amount of nutriment for the least amount of money.

With corn at 85 cents per bushel, and wheat above the dollar mark, it is well worth while to look into the merits and prices of the various feeds and by products. Of the latter, there was once a time when they could be purchased for less price than the staple grains, merits of nutriment considered; but of late the competition and discrimination brought about by high prices has brought all feeds to pretty much the same level.

Oats and wheat bran, owing to a special demand — the former for horse feed, and the latter for a laxative by dairymen, have so gone up in price as to be out of consideration as general feeds. Oats are 55 cents per bushel, almost two cents per pound, while wheat bran is $1.55 per 100 lbs., with only 13% of protein, while dried brewers' grains, with almost double the per cent of protein, can be purchased for $1.25 per 100.

The cheapest feeds I know of at the present time are the by products of buckwheat — buckwheat bran and buckwheat middlings — the latter is very rich in protein, so much so that it is not adapted to feeding alone, and hence has fallen in disrepute among farmers who are not in the habit of mixing feeds; but used with corn meal and other things, buckwheat middlings is all right and is the cheapest source of protein to be had at the present time; can be purchased for $1.10 per 100.

Many poultrymen, especially amateurs, have the idea that certain kinds of grains or feeds have special virtues for egg production, and must be used regardless of price. We will read that Mr. So and So's secret of success is in feeding oats, while another will get the eggs from feeding buckwheat, and so on, through the list, each having its advocates. The truth of the matter is, there is no one feed that has any decided superiority over another. *Variety* is the watchword of success with the poultry feeder — sometimes feeding quite heavily of one thing for awhile, and then changing off to something else. In this way the feeder can, in some degree, take advantage of the markets, their variations in kinds and prices.

At certain seasons of the year, wet brewers' grains can be purchased very cheaply, and mixed with corn meal form a good ration, although too bulky for a forcing feed. I have fed them with very good results. The price is now about 32 cents per 100.

While the prepared mixed feeds or grains have a place of usefulness, they can scarcely be considered in any plan of economical feeding. There are scores of brands of these "scratch foods," and nearly all excellent, but at two cents per pound they run into money when it comes to feeding a large flock. Most of them contain grit, which is all right, but expensive at the price. The bulk of these feeds are composed of the old staples produced on our farms all about us — corn, wheat, and oats—and can usually be purchased direct from farmers at the lowest wholesale prices.

At most of our large poultry shows last winter the birds on exhibit were fed with a prepared food which was on the market at four cents per pound.

It was admitted that it was composed of the common grains subjected to a secret process of grinding and cooking. I have not yet been able to see how these grains can be so improved or concentrated as to be worth four cents per pound to the general feeder.

Whether it was any better for the exhibition coops than common grains, I am not able to say, but it can be assumed that under the circumstances it cost nothing like four cents per pound for use there.

In view of the present high prices of feeds and grains, and which are likely to continue, I would make two suggestions: First, purchase in larger quantities of the staple articles and of the farmers who produce the same, while prices are now good. The farmer never gets too much for what he produces. The exactions of too many middlemen is what makes retail prices so often unreasonably high.

Second, grow more feed for your own use. It is often impossible to raise feed, it is true, where you have no land or can buy none, but a small lot properly manured and fertilized will grow a large amount of corn, oats, or wheat, especially corn, and will go a great way towards reducing the feed bill. With any kind of land that is at all productive, and with proper management, it is much cheaper to raise feed than it is to buy it.

GRANT DAVIS.

Feeding Corn.

I have been experimenting for several years with corn in all proportions with hens of all ages on range and in yards large and small, and unless I submit to blind leadership I know no way to determine the amount of corn that can safely be fed. Something can be learned by watching the condition of the hens, but in most cases liver trouble, which is the only serious danger, may and usually does develop critically before one is likely to observe it.

It is a help however to understand that, in the last analysis, corn troubles are incidental, or secondary. That is, the danger lies not in corn but in that when heavily fed the stock is not likely to take sufficient exercise or consume a sufficient proportion of green stuff to keep the system in good condition. And it follows, from a practical standpoint, that as long as the hens take abundant exercise, eat plenty of grass or other green stuff, and do not get overfat, the proportion of corn is not too great, no matter how much is fed. Pen 1, for example, was left on range on an exclusive corn diet from October to July, and made as good an egg record as yarded hens of similar age and breeding fed a well balanced ration, and also kept in noticeably better condition. Except for a short time when becoming accustomed to the use of the feeder there is usually little difference between the self-fed hens and those on regular rations, in the matter of weight. In all my experimenting I have had two pens in which there were ill results that were obviously due to excessive corn feeding, the trouble in each case occurring in extremely hot weather.

It must be understood that my experimenting has been with Wyandotte and grades. Larger breeds, Plymouth Rocks in particular, are not so good subjects for corn feeding. It becomes a very different matter, too, when hens are kept in yards where exercise is always insufficient and green feed limited. Even so good a thing as corn must have a fair chance.

HOMER W. JACKSON, in *National Farmer and Stockman.*

A Good September Report.

Editor FARM POULTRY:—Being a beginner in the poultry business, I thought it would be interesting to let others know what six Buff Orpingtons did during September. I got them August 24th, but they began laying Sept. 1st. With but one exception they laid every day during September, making a total of one hundred and nine for thirty days. For seven days there were six eggs a day. I fed them on cracked corn, mash, and leavings from table. The last five days of September I had two hens that wanted to sit. What is your opinion of that record?

H. EUGENE WATKINS, D. M. D.
Worcester, Mass.

[The record is an unusually good one. Ed. F.-P.]

BROCKTON FAIR, OCT. 1--4, 1907

We won on S. C. R. I. REDS, 4th and 5th cock; 2d cockerel; and 4th pen. On AMERICAN PEKIN DUCKS, 1st drake and color special; 3d drake; 5th duck; 1st, 2d, and 3d pen. On ROUEN DUCKS, 1st, 2d, and 3d drake; 2d, 3d, and 4th duck; 1st, 2d, and 3d pen. On INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, 1st, 3d, and 4th drake; 2d, 3d, and 4th duck; 1st, 2d, and 3d pen. Young stock of each variety for sale. Also a few extra JAPANESE PEKIN drakes; 2,000 to select from. Write us your wants. Catalogue free.

WHITE BIRCH POULTRY FARM, Box B, BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

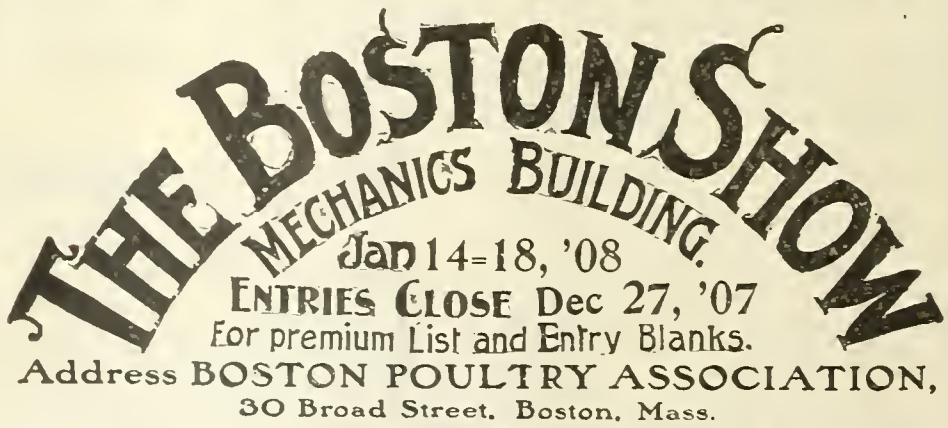
TUTTLE'S ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

At Madison Square Garden, 1906.
Cocks, 1st and 3d
Hens, 1st and 4th
Cockerels, 2d, 3d and 4th
Pullets, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th
Pen, 1st.

At Boston, 1907.
Cock, 1st
Hens, 1st, 2d and 3d
Cockerels, 1st and 2d
Pullets, 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th
Pen fowls 1st; pen chick 1st.
Also special for best R. I. Red male in the show.

YEARLING HENS, $2 to $5; YOUNG STOCK, $2 AND UP.
ROBERT C. TUTTLE, 197 Blue Hills Ave., Hartford, Conn.

POULTRY, PIGEONS, CATS, PET STOCK.



Address BOSTON POULTRY ASSOCIATION,
30 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
WOONSOCKET SHOW
December 11, 12, 13, 14, 1907.
HARRIS HALL, WOONSOCKET, R. I.
$2.50 first; $1.00 second; 75 cents entry fee. A big list of $5 Gold Specials and Silver Cups. Entries close December 2, 1907.
E. W. COOK, Sec'y, Forestdale, R. I.

Woodlands Farm's Third Annual Sale.

Six thousand heavy laying White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes, at prices within the reach of all. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity to stock up with birds of our heavy laying strains. Stop and think. We have

535 TRAP NESTS IN ACTUAL USE.

Doesn't that tell you we are breeding to increase the laying qualities of our birds? Eggs $2 and $2.50 per 15; $8 and $10 per 100; $60 and $80 per 1000. Send today for our free booklet telling all about our methods, and giving description of plant.

LEE T. HALLOCK, Prop., Box A. Iona, N. J.

Premiums on Langshans.

Show secretaries are authorized to insert in their premium lists the following, sending to undersigned one copy of same:

The Eastern Langshan Club offers at every show four fine silk ribbons for the best shaped male, best shaped female, best colored male, and best colored female.

Also state championship medals of bronze to the person owning and exhibiting in the particular state for which medal is offered, who gets the highest number of points as per list below, won within the state for which medal is offered, during the season of 1907—'08.

Further, three sweepstakes cups for the United States: First, silver cup of value of $25; second, silver cup of value of $10; third, silver cup of value of $5.

These cups are offered to the person getting the highest, second, and third highest number of points as per list below on Langshans exhibited anywhere in the United States east of the Mississippi during the show season of 1907—'08.

Rules of Contest.—In all competitions the exhibitors must be owners of birds shown, or forfeit all winnings.

In all competitions party competing must be a member in good standing of the Eastern Langshan Club at the opening day of the show where competing bird is shown to be counted hereunder.

On state medal contests, in Mass., Conn., Del., N. H., Vt., and N. J., at least five parties must compete in each state; in the state of R. I., and D. C., two parties; and in all other states ten parties per state.

In cup contests at least fifty parties must compete; but in case of lesser number cups of proportionate value will be given.

Parties desiring to compete in medal and cup contests or either of them, must register with the sec.-treas'r of the club before the opening day of the show where winnings are made to be counted in either contest, and receive certificates to be signed by the show secretaries.

All winnings must be certified to the sec.-treasurer of the club before March 1, 1908, at noon, at which time the medal and cup contests close.

Scale of Points.—Firsts, 5 points; seconds, 4 points; third, 3 points; fourths, 2 points; fifths, 1 point. These points to be multiplied by the number of birds shown in competition in the class where winnings are made. Winnings on pens count double single winnings.

Membership fee $1, to be sent to the sec.-treas.

Registration fee is charged simply to cover postage expense, etc., and is for medal, ten cents, and for cups, twenty-five cents per person registered. Apply to

JOHN ALDRICH, Sec.-Treas.
308 Court Sq., Springfield, Mass.

Cheap Farms.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—If Mrs. D. P., whose letter is in August 15th issue of FARM-POULTRY, would apply to the match company of Portland, (I think it is the Diamond Match Co.,) or to some of the large lumber companies that do business up and down our Maine rivers, she might find a farm at a better bargain than she could in most any other way.

These concerns are constantly buying farms to obtain the timber on them, and after cutting the timber they have no further use for the farms, and sell them, usually very cheap. They have sold several in this vicinity cheap. The last one sold was to a Boston school teacher. The price asked was, I think, $1,000. She may have got it for less. I don't believe that at the present price for lumber the buildings could be put up for $5,000. It is a splendid farm, cutting considerable hay, and producing a good many apples; plenty of fire wood, etc. If Mr. and Mrs. D. P. could buy such a farm, and I know of no reason why other equally good bargains cannot be found, if they did not know a thing about farming they could hardly fail to get a living, and get it easily. Then they could learn the poultry business at their leisure on their own farm. That is just what I did when I left the city ten years ago. I am doing well in my poultry business, and I never served any time under anyone, neither would I had I to do it over again.

Limington, Me. B. PIKE.

"The Graham Cup."

The Connecticut Poultry Association has been presented by David A. Nichols with a silver cup valued at twenty-five dollars, to be known as the "Graham cup," it having been given as a token of appreciation by Mr. Nichols for assistance rendered him in his election as a member of the executive committee of the American Poultry Association by Professor Graham in the name of the Connecticut Poultry Association.

At a meeting of the executive committee held at Storrs, on July 24th, it was decided that the cup should be given to the member of the association winning the largest number of points on any one variety exhibited at the regular poultry shows of Connecticut during the season of 1907—'08.

The competitive scale will be used in finding the number of points won, and in case of a tie preference will be given to the largest number on cockerels. The first prize to count five points; the second, three points; the third, one point. As an example: First prize in a class of five Buff Rocks would be 5 x 5 = 25 points. Second prize in a class of ten White Wyandottes would be 10 x 3 = 30 points.

We believe that this offer will cause an increase in entries in all the shows in the state, and the only condition we ask in return is that the secretary be supplied with an official list, not only of those winning prizes, but of the birds exhibited.

HARRISON L. HAMILTON, Sec'y.
Ellington, Conn.

Ohio Branch of American Poultry Association.

First Annual Exhibition at Columbus, Week Beginning February 10, 1908.

The Ohio branch, at a meeting held September 5th, at the Ohio state fair grounds, decided to change the dates of their first show to the week of Feb. 10, 1908, and will have a good list of specials both cash and merchandise, and cups, also the five American Poultry Association specials, valued at $100. Columbus is a good town, with good railroad facilities, and one of the best interurban centers in the country, which will not only assure exhibitors of good express service, but a good attendance. Empire coops will be used, and the judge will be announced later, on account of change of dates.

The Ohio branch handed in fourteen new members at the fall meeting, and have six more now for the meeting of the association in Cleveland on November 4th, and we will try and make it twenty by that date. We have the timber, and we will get the members. This increase, together with the sixty old members we now have, will give us one of the strongest branches in the parent body. Our premium lists will be out in good time. Write to either Chas. E. Cram, sec'y, Carey, Ohio; or G. R. Haswell, pres., Circleville, Ohio.

South Shore Poulardes.

Mr. T. F. McGrew, associate editor of *The Feather*, suggests that instead of marketing pullets as they begin to lay, the growers of South Shore chickens should remove the ovaries of their pullets, and make poulardes of them.

Talking with a group of these growers some years ago, we asked why this was not done. The reply was that it had been tried, but with no satisfactory results. One man laughingly remarked that the only effect he had noticed was that the pullets which had been operated upon seemed to lay earlier than the others.

The natural conclusion is that the operation was imperfect. The practical question is whether the operation could be successfully and profitably performed under the conditions which obtain here. There seems to be some difficulty in removing the ovaries at an early age — that is, for the ordinary operator.

SANDY CREEK POULTRY FARM 12
SECURITY Sealed Leg Band
THE KIND YOU WILL EVENTUALLY USE.
Order today or send for sample. Get our Sent-by-Mail Poultry Supply Catalog.
The SECURITY is the Best Sealed Leg Band Made. It can't lose off or be removed without being destroyed. Band and rivet one solid piece of aluminum. Makes egg records and show birds safe. Introductory price: 12-16c; 25-30c; 50-55c; 100-$1.00.
STAPLER'S, POULTRY, DAIRY & BEE SUPPLIES. 401 Ferry Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

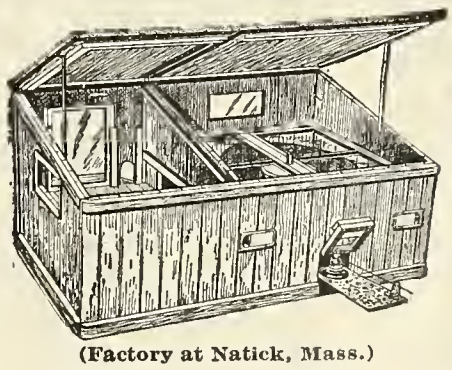
WINSLOW'S PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Barred and White.
Do you wish a nice White cock or hen to show? If so I can please you. If it is a pen for breeding, I have the birds at the right price. 200 cocks, hens, cockerels, and pullets from $2 each up. Business birds for practical people. A. P. WINSLOW, Box 1542, Freeport, Me.

Feed Fowls Once A Week
Compel them to work for their rations and they'll bring in more profit, lay more eggs, be lively and vigorous. Feed them from our
AUTOMATIC POULTRY EXERCISER AND FEEDER
It's made of galvanized steel. Can't rust. Is rat and mouse proof. Hangs up. Drops just enough grain in the litter to keep fowls busy. You need to fill it but once a week. No bother or worry. No waste of feed. Sent on six days' free trial. Costs $1.00 up. Three sizes. Send for new free booklet. Tells all about it, with specific directions for feeding in a most economical way.
G. P. COATES CO., Box E, Norwich, Conn.

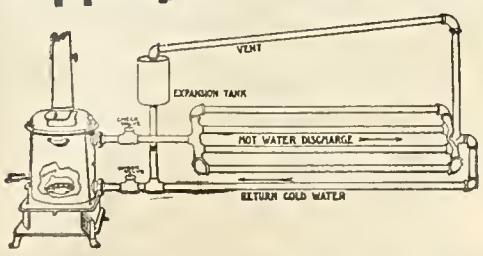
SIBLEY'S ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS
Bred for laying quality, size, shape, and color. Won first and sweepstakes prizes at Detroit and Chicago, in 1906 and 1907, in the largest classes ever shown in the middle west. Will have a few yearlings and some young stock for sale.
FRANK CHURCHILL SIBLEY, 1032 E. Jefferson St., SOUTH BEND, IND.

ALG ORPINGTONS Black, Jubilee, White, and Buff.
At Brockton Fair, the Madison Square Garden of the fall shows, I won on the above varieties, 5 firsts, 4 seconds, 5 thirds, 2 fourths, and 1 fifth, besides specials, winning more points than any other two Orpington exhibitors, ten competing.
I have a nice lot of cockerels upon which I am now making some very attractive quotations, and can furnish any grade from a bird fit to show in fast company to a strictly utility bird well bred but lacking in fancy points. No more pullets for sale at any price. Write for circular and quotations.
ANGIER L. GOODWIN, Box 247, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Monmouth Poultry Farms,
Freneau, Monmouth County, New Jersey.
Breeders of the Monmouth Strain of S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks. We offer our breeders of 1907 for sale at prices which will reach all. 5000 young stock to select from, a grand lot they are. They win for us, they will win for you. Winners at New York and the leading shows.
Send for our catalogue.
J. COURTNEY PUNDERFORD, Proprietor. ROBERT T. DODDS, Manager.


(Factory at Natick, Mass.)
Visible Brooder
Chickens seen at any time without lifting hover. No loss of heat; no exposure to cold. Perfect ventilation. Simple and economical. Send for interesting descriptive catalogue F.
THE VISIBLE BROODER CO., Office 24 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

R. & S. C. "REDS" FOR SALE.
(CIRCULAR) AT BOSTON, 1907. (TELEPHONE)
We won 2d pullet, 2d pen, and Special in R. C. class, and for our customers at N. Y., Boston, Hartford, Lenox and other shows.
Breeders $1.50 and $2 each. Young stock, after Sept. 1st, $2 to $10. Our birds are large, uniform in shape and color and a splendid laying strain. Eggs for Fall and Winter hatching a Specialty. A big lot of choice breeding and exhibition cockerels.
RED FEATHER FARM, F. W. C. ALMY, Prop. TIVERTON 4 CORS., R. I.

Rippley's Hot Water Poultry House Heater


For heating Brooder Houses, Henneries, Hog Houses, Work Shops, etc. Has Double Water Jacket, Removable Pull Grate. Heats from both sides. Made Boiler Steel and Cast Iron. Heater alone, Less Pipe, $25.00. Freight Allowed on all orders. Catalogue mailed free.
RIPPLEY HDWE CO., Mfrs., Box 12, Grafton, Ill.
Eastern Agents, H. F. Michell Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., New York City, N. Y.; Joseph Breck & Sons, Boston, Mass.

The Feature of the Mendel Law That Interests Poultrymen.

IN the issue of FARM-POULTRY for Aug. 15, I discussed some results of Dr. Chas. B. Davenport's investigations of the laws of inheritance in poultry, confining my remarks mostly to these results as affecting the first proposition of the Mendel law. In this paper I wish to call the attention of poultry breeders to his results as they affect the second proposition of the Mendel law.

The first proposition, I do not think poultrymen are ready to accept as a general proposition—first, because their own experience seems to them to be contradictory; and second, because the experiments of the scientists investigating along this line do not seem to them to warrant the conclusions that the scientists have drawn. As I said in the preceding article, the poultry breeders and scientists approach the subject from different points of view, and in discussing it either use different terms or attach different meanings to the same terms, so that as yet neither, probably, can fully appreciate the other's position, or clearly understand his attitude toward the question.

But while in discussing the first part of the Mendel law a poultryman naturally feels that his observations must have weight even in a scientific discussion of the question, when we take up the second proposition and consider the experiments that have been made to determine its application to poultry, most poultry breeders and fanciers must admit that the scientist has gone a step beyond their experience, and that for the present at least they must accept his results as the most authoritative obtainable. I say *most* poultrymen know nothing at first hand of results of such matings as are made in studying the second of Mendel's propositions. I don't know of any that have reported observations covering the points involved, though there may be some of those who have developed new breeds or varieties who could contribute something to the fund of general knowledge of these matters.

Mendel's first proposition, qualified to make its application to poultry acceptable to poultrymen, may be expressed thus:—When two fowls differing in some character (as a rose combed fowl and a single combed fowl), and each pure in respect to that character, are bred together, the progeny may come all with rose combs, the single comb disappearing in the first generation.

Mendel's second proposition, expressed with relation to such a case is:— When these rose combed progeny of the union of a rose combed and a single combed fowl are bred together three-fourths of the offspring will be rose combed, and one-fourth will be single combed. These single combed birds bred together will produce only single combs. An equal number (one-fourth of the entire progeny) of the rose combed birds would, when mated together, produce nothing but rose combs. The remainder of the rose combed birds of the first generation, if bred together, will produce rose and single combs in the same proportion as their parents, the single combed specimens being pure with respect to that character, one in every three of the rose combed specimens being pure rose combed, and the other two, like their parents, capable of producing both rose and single combs. These results would be repeated in every generation as long as this method of mating was continued.

The practical application of this principle which occurs at once to every reader familiar with results in breeding fowls of the popular American varieties, is to the elimination of single combs from rose combed fowls such as Wyandottes and R. C. Rhode Island Reds. If this proposition is correct it is possible to determine which Wyandottes or which R. C. R. I. Reds will never produce offspring with single combs.

The test is made by mating a rose combed bird to a single combed bird. If the rose combed bird is pure rose combed it will produce approximately all rose combed chicks—or will produce no single combs; if it is impure, as to apparent form of comb, it will produce rose and single combs in about equal numbers. Then by mating together rose combed birds which when tested by mating with single combed birds are found to be pure rose combs, the breeder can be sure that a single comb will never appear among the offspring of that mating.

In practice no fancier or breeder would discard a bird because he produced some undesirable or disqualified chicks, or chicks differing in some essential point from the required type. A White Wyandotte male which produced some single combed chicks would not only produce rose combed chicks, but would produce a proportion of rose combed chicks which would never produce the other type of comb.

And the practical difference between what we may call the old and the new ideas of the application of the laws of heredity in such cases is this:—The old idea was that a fault, as a single comb from rose combed stock, might crop out at any time from any stock. The new idea is that in each generation there will be produced, even from fowls which throw progeny having the fault in question, a proportion of offspring absolutely pure in respect to the character under consideration, which when mated with fowls of like purity would never get any chicks not typical in respect to that character.

Thus it will be seen that if Mendel's second proposition applies even occasionally in poultry breeding, recognition of it introduces a great deal of certainty where until now there has been great uncertainty, and if this proposition applies generally a proper use of it should do more to reduce breeding to an exact science than any rule or formula that has ever been laid down for poultry breeders. The matter is of such importance that every breeder ought to familiarize himself with the law, and make observations on his matings and also make experimental matings to determine to what characters and how far it applies. While, as first stated when recently brought before the public, the law seemed to relate especially to crosses of varieties distinctly different in some particular, Dr. Davenport in "Inheritance in Poultry," emphasizes the fact that "It is not races that have been crossed, but characteristics." While this view seems to me to make it necessary to modify the statement of the Mendel law, it, at the same time, indicates a much more general practical use of the law than if its application were limited to "crossing" as poultrymen understand the term.

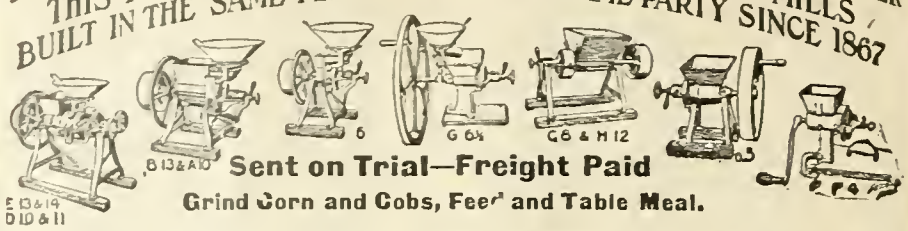
Two fowls of the same breed—and even of the same strain or family of that breed—may differ markedly in a certain character, one having it in what is regarded the true type, the other in inferior form or lacking. Nearly all matings of skilled breeders are in some degree compensation matings, the object being to secure advance in excellence in general and also in some important particular. When fowls are conspicuously different or opposite in respect to some character the results of breeding them together make plain illustrations of the principle or law of inheritance that applies to the case. The same principle or law, applying where differences were perhaps apparent only to one educated to observe them, should still give similar results. That the first part of the Mendel law does apply in the transmission of individual characteristics or quality in some cases, I think every observant breeder of thoroughbred fowls will admit. Instances are comparatively common of a bird marking its progeny of the first generation almost without exception like itself in one or more characters. These birds generally have been mated not among themselves, but either with one of the parents, or with birds of the same type but different breeding, and results, especially of the latter class of matings, have often been disappointing. Perhaps consideration of such results in the light of the Mendel law will prove instructive. We do not need to admit nearly all that may be claimed for the Mendel law, but every intelligent breeder must recognize it as by far the most important working formula that has been presented for his consideration.

Write For FREE BOOK Now—Today

EST. 1867 INC. 1902

10 SIZES, 22 STYLES HAND TO 20 HORSE POWER

THIS IS THE QUAKER CITY FAMILY OF GRINDING MILLS BUILT IN THE SAME PLACE AND BY THE SAME PARTY SINCE 1867



Sent on Trial—Freight Paid

Grind Corn and Cobs, Feed and Table Meal.

10 lbs. to 70 bushels per hour; ball bearing; easy running. Shipped from Philadelphia or Chicago. Send for free catalogue to

THE A. W. STRAUB CO., 3737-39-41 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Springfield Poultry Show

BY THE

Springfield Poultry and Pet Stock Association,

DECEMBER 3 TO 6.

We have the largest hall in western New England, and the only score card show in Conn. Valley. It will be worth many times the entry fee to have your birds scored by such men as Atherton, Drevenstedt, Ballou, Northup, Crangle, and Tuttle. Send for Premium List. We are going to offer more cash prizes than any show outside of Boston.

H. J. FISKE, Sec'y, Springfield, Mass.

Chloro-Naptholeum Dip For Poultry

Puts Poultry Diseases to Rout

Lice, Mites and the germs causing Roup, Chicken Pox, Cholera, Leukaemia, etc., are quickly and easily eradicated by Chloro-Naptholeum. Its regular use, at trifling cost, will save you many a dollar.

The insect enemies of chickens breed with amazing rapidity. Don't let them get the start of you! Keep yards, poultry houses and feeding pens thoroughly disinfected at all times.

You cannot afford to experiment. Chloro-Naptholeum Dip is the oldest Coal Tar Creosotic Disinfectant on the market. Endorsed by highest authorities. Non-poisonous. One gallon (Price $1.50) makes 100 gallons when ready to use. Sold by dealers everywhere.

E. Taussig, Pres., West Disinfecting Co., 29 E. 59th Street, New York.

We have just published a valuable practical book giving results of our years of tests. Cost us hundreds of dollars—worth hundreds to you. Fill out coupon below and get one.

Book Coupon

West Disinfecting Co., 29 E. 59th Street, New York:

I enclose five 2-cent stamps, for which please send Book "Making Poultry Healthy and Keeping Them So."

Name_____

Address_____

NEW JERSEY'S LEADING SHOW

The Paterson, N. J., Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association

Incorporated.

Third Annual Exhibition

HELD AT

ENTRE NOUS HALL, - OLIVER STREET,

DECEMBER 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1907.

JUDGES:—Drevenstedt, Huyler, Cook, Seaman, and Stanton. Premiums First Prize $5.00; Second Prize, $3.00; Third Prize, $2.00; 16 Silver Cups, Gold Specials and Ribbons. Entries close Nov. 19th, 1907.

Send for Premium List to

O. H. QUENTIN, Secretary, - - Clifton, N. J.

IF You Want More Eggs

If you want to get eggs more fertile,
If you want to get bigger hatches,
If you want to get stronger chicks,
If you want to get heavier fowls,
If you want to cut down your feed bills,
If you want to *double your poultry profits.*

Send For This Booklet FREE

"Worms and Bugs"

Common sense on the feeding question. A great help to poultry success. One man writes us: "If every poultry raiser in the U. S. would read it and follow it, it would *double* the country's poultry profits in a single year!"

We'll send it Free while present edition lasts. Write today.

F. W. MANN CO., Box 555, Milford, Mass.

WE WANT NAMES

We want you to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five persons living in the United States, each one having twenty-five hens or more. You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you TWO BEAUTIFUL PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten names.

We want to send a free sample copy of a special issue of THE HOME MONTHLY (The National Poultry Journal) to a lot of poultry raisers who are not now taking our paper, and for that reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten poultry raisers and we will mail you, postpaid ABSOLUTELY FREE, TWO REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES. Address

THE HOME MONTHLY, 637 W. 43d St., New York, N. Y.

Tainted Ground.

THIS, to my mind, is one of the most dangerous, because least thought of condition of affairs which almost all poultry keepers, large or small, sooner or later find facing them.

I would venture to assert that with the exception of perhaps at least one other disease, (and tainted ground is a disease, if not, then 'tis a good mother thereto), there have been more failures, especially of big poultry plants, caused by this trouble than any other.

Rearing chickens on the same ground continually is always followed by stunted growth, less vigor, and disease—the latter increasing with each succeeding season.

With the back yard fancier this is a difficult problem to solve. It is easy to tell a man that if he only has so many square feet or yards to his lot he should only rear such and such a number of chicks. Generally a man will listen to this talk till the breeding season arrives, and then thoughts like these enter his head: "They say I should carry only so many chicks on this land. Well, that's all right, but perhaps I shouldn't get a good one out of that number, and if I lose as many as I lost last year by cats, etc., I shouldn't have any left."

That man tries to rear about 75 to 100 chicks on land which, if it is to remain reasonably fresh and pure, should carry probably 15 to 20 chicks. Result is, young stock doesn't grow good enough to suit; also, the feed bill is greater in proportion where a larger number are kept on the same ground, because they cannot get much natural food from the land where overstocking takes place.

With the breeding stock a like condition of affairs often exists. Runs are necessarily undersized; green food generally conspicuous by its absence, or if, when supplied, not enough is given; the stock difficult to keep up to the mark; and when they do happen to lay, the eggs are, in most cases, infertile or of low fertility.

A great improvement can be shown by making up one's mind to rear only just sufficient to meet one's requirements—for a man with limited space, say up to one-half acre, to attempt to raise stock to sell is to court failure sooner or later. Let him keep strict account of expenses in so doing, and he will find very little profit.

To return, let the young stock have all the room possible, and let the ground be cultivated, or wheat, rye, barley, or lettuce sown just before hatching time so as to provide sweet and tender shoots for them. Grass or sod, to my mind, is not nearly so good as the cultivated or crop ground. As an instance bearing me out in this statement, I know of chicks hatched in the same incubator being divided up, one lot on cultivated land, i. e., a corn field, and the other lot placed on a grass run where plenty of shade was provided. The latter at eight weeks old weighed on an average ten ounces apiece. They were fed four times daily, chick feed, bread and milk, soaked wheat, and again chick feed. The other lot in the same period weighed one pound fourteen ounces—that is, they averaged that. All they received was wheat, whole, from the hopper, and no water given, as was done to the other lot.

This year the same thing happened, and the climatic conditions varied greatly to that experienced in the first experiment.

When the young stock is housed for the winter, air slaked lime should be thickly strewn over the land used by them, and after the first rain should be ploughed or dug in.

This should also be done to the pen runs of the breeding stock, and, if possible, early enough to plant fall wheat, and thus greatly help to sweeten the land. The breeding stock during this process should, if possible, be allowed to run loose till the winter housing takes place.

The more cultivation that takes place on a limited area, the longer can fowls be profitably reared thereon. I do not mean to imply by this that more chicks can be carried on the same land. The secret of success is, raise just so many that they can be kept healthy, thrifty, and of good size. This cannot be done if you overcrowd.

And now, regarding the subject of tainted land as it affects the big poultry plant: It has been asserted by a man who has great opportunities for studying and observing this question, that there is hardly a single big poultry farm not run on the colony house system that has been in existence longer than five years; and the reason for this is to be found in the fact that these particular plants, in fact, all plants practically, so overcrowd their young stock as to sicken the land and make it unfit for the purpose long before five years have elapsed. Of course the question of labor and expense has to be taken into account. Brooders and hen mothers thickly strewn over a small area can be attended to much more quickly than where they are dotted here and there; but, as with overcrowding of human beings, so with fowls; disease more than overbalances the doubtful advantages gained by such a course, and as mentioned before, tainted ground and white diarrhea become victorious unless radical changes take place.

I have seen plants where the brooders are so close that one almost wonders how the chicks can move outdoors. The chicks themselves looked like city slum children — listless, anæmic, and stunted — fit subjects for any disease or epidemic that happens along. What grass or weeds happened to be in their reach could not by any stretch of imagination be called fresh or succulent, because of the droppings of numbers of chicks *packed* there.

Once let tainted ground's twin children —enteritis and blackhead, or as scientists call it, entero-hepatitis—put in an appearance, (three years on the same ground will generally bring them), and the plant's days are numbered. Therefore, as prevention is better than cure, don't overcrowd, whether you have 100 sq. ft. or 100 acres.

JERRY.

The Cornish Indian Club of America.

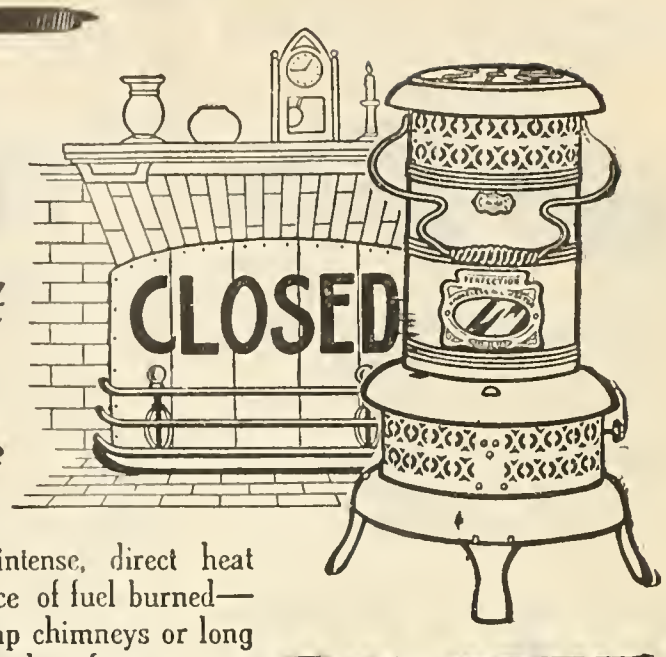
Secretaries of poultry associations that hold shows this season, and who have not received the club's offer regarding ribbons, are requested to announce in their premium list, that the Cornish Indian Club of America offers (for competition by club members) at all shows where three or more club members compete, a full set of club ribbons for first cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen. Membership in the club is one dollar per year, and should be sent to F. H. Williams, sec'y-treas., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Cornish Indian Club is growing rapidly, the membership having almost trebled since February 1st last. Increased interest is being shown the country over in this breed, and this winter there will be more Indians exhibited than ever before. Away out in Los Angeles, Calif., the Pacific coast fanciers of this variety have recently reorganized the Pacific Cornish Club that has been in existence since 1892. Their secretary, Mr. Mercer, who is also a member of the Cornish Indian Club of America and the editor of the poultry department of the *Rural Californian*, reports that there will be at least fifty Indians entered at the Los Angeles show in December. Here in the middle west the Chicago show will be Cornish Indian headquarters, and the hotbed of Cornish competition. Assurances have been received from different members that will warrant the statement that more than one hundred Cornish fowls will be on exhibition. More than $130 in cash and the club ribbons will be up as specials for club members, besides the regular prize list, and a fine silver cup. The club will hold its annual meeting at show. Matters of importance, election of officers for the next year, selection of the next annual meeting place, and the matter of changing the name of our variety to the Cornish fowl, changes in the Standard, and various other matters of interest to Cornish fanciers will be acted upon. The club asks the support of all Cornish fanciers, and all are urged to send in their applications for membership.

The fee is one dollar, and should be sent to the undersigned, who will cheerfully answer to the best of his ability any and all inquiries pertaining to the club and its affairs.

F. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y-Treas.
Minneapolis, Minn.

The Heat that Doesn't go up the Flue

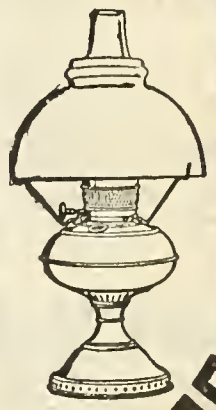


You receive intense, direct heat from every ounce of fuel burned—there are no damp chimneys or long pipes to waste the heat from a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Carry it from room to room. Turn the wick high or low—no bother—no smoke—no smell—automatic smokeless device prevents. Brass font holds 4 quarts, burns 9 hours. Beautifully finished in nickel or japan. Every heater warranted.



The Rayo Lamp gives a bright, steady light to read by—just what you want for the long evenings. Made of brass, nickel plated—latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted.

If your dealer cannot supply the Perfection Oil Heater or Rayo Lamp write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
(Incorporated)

America's Leading Show

Nineteenth Annual Exhibition
OF THE
NEW YORK POULTRY AND PIGEON ASSOCIATION

(Limited) will be held in the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, New York City, December 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1907. Entries close December 2d, 1907. Write for Premium List.

H. V. CRAWFORD, Secretary, Montclair, N. J.

PROVIDENCE SHOW.

Twenty Second Annual Exhibition

R. I. Poultry Association.

DECEMBER 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1907.

Infantry Hall, - Providence, R. I.

Entries close November 16, 1907. Address for Premium Lists,

W. I. BROWN, Secretary,
6 Exchange Place, Providence, R. I.

MONEY IN POULTRY

You can succeed with Poultry, Waterfowl and Squabs if you are a reader of

The Feather

Our Papers and Books are the best Poultry Publications

THE PERFECTED POULTRY OF AMERICA is the most complete POULTRY BOOK published. It should be in the hands of every poultryman. Write for full information concerning this book.

Send for sample copy of THE FEATHER. It is the most beautiful of all Poultry Journals.

HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.
714 TWELFTH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Interesting and Instructive

TRADE TOPICS

as discussed and submitted by advertisers. Our readers will find in these brief mentions of special features, of claims advanced and short business arguments, much information of a nature which will not only add substantially to their knowledge of current trade happenings and affairs, but may help materially to decide subsequent buying problems.

Help the Horse

No article is more useful about the stable than Mica Axle Grease. Put a little on the spindles before you "hook up"—it will help the horse, and bring the load home quicker.

MICA AXLE GREASE

wears well—better than any other grease. Coats the axle with a hard, smooth surface of powdered mica which reduces friction. Ask the dealer for Mica Axle Grease.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Incorporated

Use Concrete

In building your poultry houses. It is clean, fireproof, and everlasting.

Get posted on concrete work by subscribing to

"CONCRETE"

Pub[illegible] monthly. Devoted to reinforced concrete, [illegible] building blocks, cement, brick, bridges, culverts, ornamental work, etc. Price $1 per year. Sample copies, 10 cents.

Concrete Publishing Co.,
31 Newberry Building, Detroit, Mich.

Mills For Every Purpose.

Messrs. Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa., are making some remarkably fine portable feed and meal mills for use on farms. These mills are made to grind all kinds of dairy feed and every kind of grain, oats, rye, corn, barley, provender, corn, and cobs—anything suited to live stock feeding.

This company has just issued a new illustrated catalogue, which contains a lot of honest advice on milling methods, and tells the kind and size of mill the average farmer needs. If you contemplate buying a mill you certainly want to write for a copy. Sprout, Waldron & Co. also offer to send a grinding mill on approval for fifteen days, thus allowing the mill to prove its own worth and utility even in inexperienced hands. If the mill doesn't give satisfaction in this time it is to be returned at their expense. Write today for the catalogue and learn all about this remarkable offer.

Here Is the Purina Prize Feed Cup

And a Good Chance for You to Get It.

The Purina Mills of St. Louis, Missouri, are doing the handsome thing for poultry fanciers this Fall, by offering at all the leading Poultry Shows the handsome Gold-lined Cup illustrated above.

This is without doubt one of the handsomest prizes ever offered at a Poultry Show—and it is being offered by THE PURINA MILLS at each of the leading Poultry Shows to poultry raisers whose birds score the highest number of points.

The Cup stands 10½ inches high without the base, and is handsomely engraved, making a beautiful trophy—one that any person will be glad to own.

Are you going to enter your poultry at any Poultry Show this Fall? If you are, you should write to the Secretary of the Show you expect to attend and ask him for entry blanks for the PURINA PRIZE CUP CONTEST—which will be sent you free.

REMEMBER THE NAME—and be sure to enter for the right CUP. It's the PURINA PRIZE FEED CUP—offered by the manufacturers of the celebrated PURINA POULTRY FEEDS.

The practical poultry raiser has found it economy to buy the best Feed, and that's why we see so many bags of PURINA on successful poultry farms today. There's no deception about PURINA Poultry Feeds—no drugs—no grit no damaged grains—only pure seeds in a large variety are used in making PURINA Feed—which make it a balanced ration.

Purina Poultry Feed is sold at grocery stores as well as at Feed Dealers. If you cannot be supplied by either we recommend that you write to the PURINA MILLS of St. Louis, Missouri, for samples.

Don't forget about the cup—and if you are going to compete for the Prize be sure and write to the Secretary *today* and ask him to send you entry blanks and full information regarding the PURINA PRIZE CUP. He will send it to you free.

A Jingle Booklet.

"Just a little lot of jingles,
Just a little jag of fun;
Really they are truisms,
Read them one by one."

The foregoing is an extract from a booklet now being mailed by Lakewood Farm Co., Lakewood, N. J. This is the well known plant upon which a specialty of Single Comb White Leghorns is made—big profit paying kind, as they characterize them. If interested, or a prospective investor in this breed, get their booklet and consider the information submitted and the appropriateness of the "Jingles."

For Those Who Desire to Make Their Own Incubators and Brooders, and Those Who Desire to Improve Their Old Incubators.

There is no question that the H. M. Sheer Co., of Quincy, Illinois, have hit upon a popular and practical idea in bringing to the reach of every one interested in hatching and rearing poultry by artificial means their unique plans for building your own incubators and brooders, and also Mr. Sheer's wonderful and efficient line of incubator and brooder fixtures.

In the first place, their plans, which, by the way, are so simple and easy to follow that a ten year old boy can successfully build an incubator or brooder from them, appeal to a very large number of people who get as much pleasure out of building their machines, houses, etc., as they do in the hatching and rearing. This is best evidenced by the thousands of people who have built their own machines from these plans. Last year nearly 25,000 people were interested. The plans are sent absolutely free,—the Sheer Co. supply at a reasonable cost all parts not possible for you to make. It is surprising how efficient the machines are made even by people who have never had any experience.

As to the fixtures, Sheer's Acme Automatic Lamp and Acme Compound Regulator, they are so made that they can be attached to any make of incubator, and the saving they effect in oil consumption, in time, in worry and labor soon pays for their cost. The compound flame regulation alone saves one-half the oil. It also insures uniform temperature. Lamp holds gallons of oil, saving frequent filling. It can't upset, no danger from fire, and is the most accurate outfit ever invented.

Just write a post card and get a copy of their 1908 catalogue and complete plans for building your own machines. They are sent free by addressing H. M. Sheer Co., Quincy, Illinois, and mentioning this paper.

The farmer who does his plowing in the fall is ready to sow his fields as soon as the frost is out of the ground. His crops are growing while his neighbor toils in the furrow. Many an advertiser begins to hustle only after he sees the advertisements of the other fellows in print, and, as a rule, the only beneficiaries are the publishers of the papers that get his belated copy, and the trailer kicks at them, because they fail to pay, while he alone is to blame for this.—*Agr'l Adv.*

POULTRYMEN

AGENTS WANTED.

Your credit is good with us, if honest; start a business of your own—we trust you with the goods, and help get the customers. PURITAN POULTRY REMEDIES AND FOODS ARE FAMOUS—sell them—HANDLE THE BEST. Free letter heads, advertising matter, and complete outfits. Write for our novel CREDIT TERMS. All goods sent prepaid.
PURITAN-AMERICAN POUL. FOOD CO.,
P. O. Box 1615, New York City, N. Y.

CAPON TOOLS

CAPONS bring the largest profits—100 per cent more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Progressive poultrymen use

PILLING CAPONIZING SETS

Postpaid $2.50 per set with free instructions. The convenient, durable, ready-for-use kind. Best material. We also make *Poultry Marker 25c, Gape Worm Extractor 25c French Killing Knife 50c. Capon Book Free.*

G. P. Pilling & Son Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Poultry Magazine,

Monthly, 50 to 100 pages, its writers are the most successful Poultrymen and women in the United States. It is

The POULTRY TRIBUNE,

nicely illustrated, brimful each month of information on How to Care for Fowls and Make the Most Money with them. In fact so good you can't afford to be without it. Price, 50 cents per year. Send at once for free sample and SPECIAL OFFER TO YOU.

SWINE MAGAZINE

Monthly 24 to 64 pages, best writers and information how to Make Big Money With Hogs. It is

The NATIONAL SWINE MAGAZINE

FREE PIGS

Printed on heavy paper, well illustrated with Prize Winning Animals, Houses, Fixtures, &c. 50 cts. per year. Our Premium Proposition to Agents on these two Magazines enables you to get one or a pair or more of pure bred pedigreed pigs, 4 kinds, absolutely FREE or a big Cash Commission if you choose. Write me today for samples of the two papers and full particulars.

R. R. FISHER, Publisher, Box 58, Freeport, Ill.

BONNIE BRAE POULTRY FARM
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Special bargains in Pekin Ducks for October and November. Mated pens of five ducks and drake $5; two pens $15, selected breeders or matured young ones. Also Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks and White Wyandottes; 1,000 pullets for sale. Cockerels in any number. Sixty-five ribbons and two silver cups at the last Poughkeepsie, Danbury, Walden, and Madison Square Garden shows. Largest plant in vicinity of New York city. Catalogue free.

"The Whole Thing in a Nutshell"

200 Eggs a Year Per Hen

HOW TO GET THEM

The sixth edition of the book, "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen," is now ready. Revised, enlarged, and in part rewritten; 96 pages. Contains among other things the method of feeding by which Mr. S. D. Fox, of Wolfboro, N. H., won the prize of $100 in gold offered by the manufacturers of a well known condition powder for the best egg record during winter months. Simple as a, b, c, —and yet we guarantee it to start hens laying earlier, and to induce them to lay more eggs than any other method under the sun. The book also contains a recipe for egg food and tonic used by Mr. Fox, which brought him in one winter day 68 eggs from 72 hens, and for five days in succession from the same flock 61 eggs a day. Mr. F. F. Chamberlain, of Wolfboro, N. H., says: "By following the methods outlined in your book I obtained 1,498 eggs from 91 R. I. Reds in the month of January, 1902." From 11 pullets picked at random out of a farmer's flock the author got 2,910 eggs in one year—an average of over 214 eggs apiece. It has been my ambition in writing "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen" to make it the standard book on egg production and profits in poultry. Tells all there is to know, and tells it in a plain, common sense way.

Price, 50 cents, or with a year's subscription to the American Poultry Advocate, both for 75c., or given as a premium for two yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Our Paper is handsomely illustrated, 40 to 80 pages, 50 cents per year. 3 months trial, 10 cents. *Sample free.* CATALOGUE of poultry books free.

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE,
137 Hogan Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

Keep Your Profits

Save those sneezing, wheezing, moping, swollen-headed fowls with

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

It kills the disease germs, tones the bird, and restores your profits. It is given in the drinking water without trouble, and is used in every civilized country of the world as the standard. Absolutely Guaranteed—AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Prices 50c and $1.00 postpaid. 50c size makes 25 gallons of medicine.

CONKEY'S CELEBRATED 48-PAGE BOOK ON POULTRY tells every practical point of the business. GET IT FREE TODAY for 4c in stamps and names of two others interested.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.
56 OTTAWA BLDG., CLEVELAND, O.